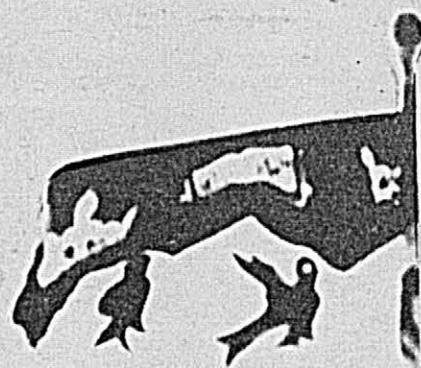
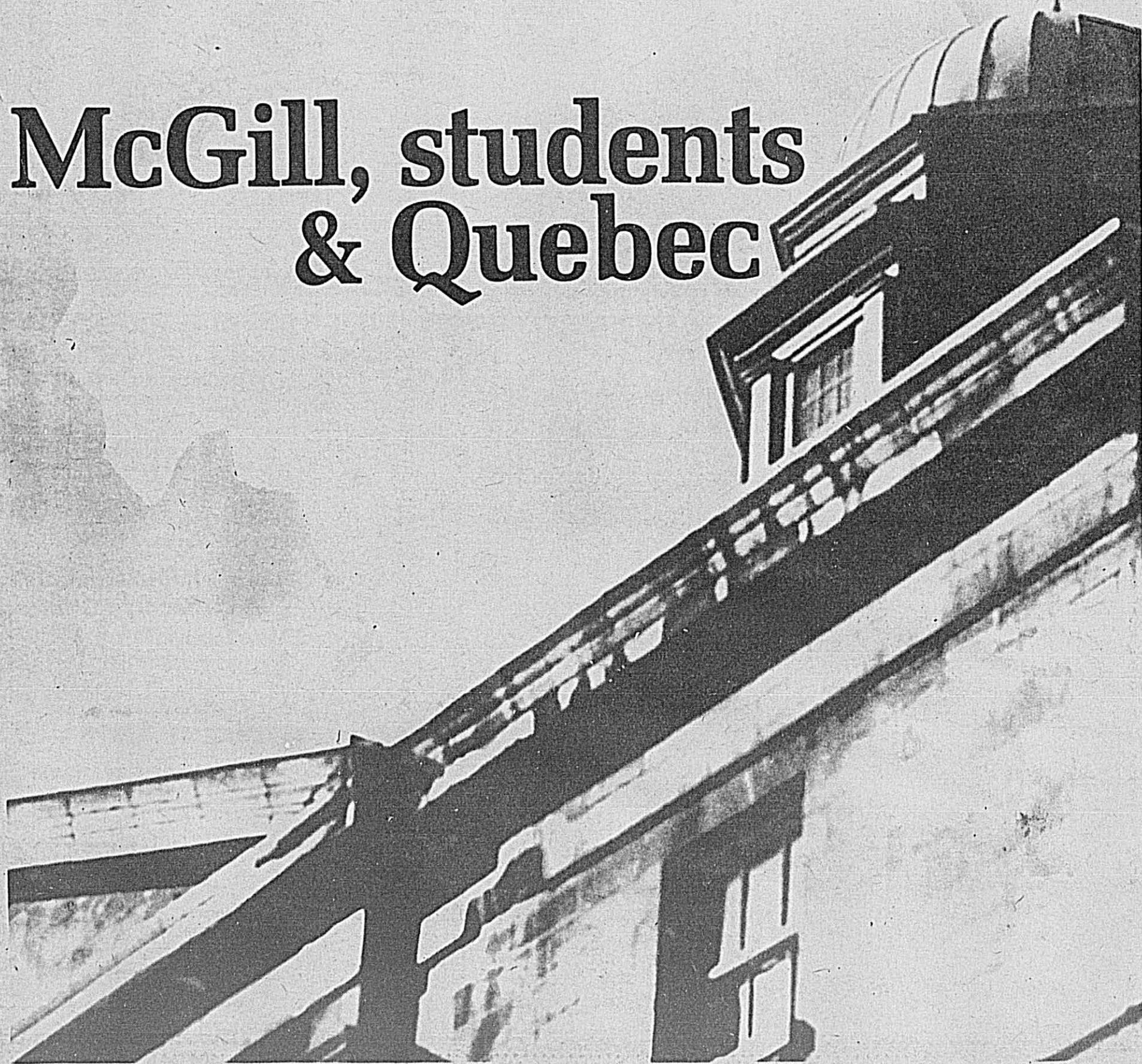


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Wed. 30 Mar.

THE PASSENGER

Poland, 1961, b-w, 61 mins; d-Andrzej Munk, w-Aleksandra Slaska Eng. sub-titled.
FDA, 8:00 pm, 75c

Wed. 6 Apr.

CITY LIGHTS

USA, 1931, b-w, 87 mins; d-Charlie Chaplin, w-Charlie Chaplin. Silent.
L 132, 8:00 pm, 75c

Wed. 13 Apr.

CAPRICIOUS SUMMER

Czech, 1968, colour, 75 mins; d-Jiri Menzel, w-Rudolf Hrusinsky. Eng. sub-titled.
FDA, 8:00 pm, 75c

Fri. 1 Apr.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS

USA, 1939, b-w, 105 mins; d-William Wyler, w-Laurence Olivier, Merle Oberon, David Niven
L 132, 7 & 9:30 pm, 75c

Fri. 8 Apr.

HAPPY EASTER

Fri. 15 Apr.

BLACK ORPHEUS

France, 1958, d-Marcel Camus, w-Marpessa Dawn, Breno Melo.
Eng. sub-titled.
L 132, 7 & 9:30 pm, 75c

Sat. 2 Apr.

SEVEN BEAUTIES

Italy, 1975, colour, 115 mins; d-Lina Wertmuller, w-Giancarlo Giannini, Shirley Stover, Engl. sub-titled.
L 132, 7 & 9:30 pm, \$1.00

Sat. 9 Apr.

HAPPY EASTER

Sat. 16 Apr.

A CLOCKWORK ORANGE

GB, 1971 d-Stanley Kubrick, w-Malcolm McDowell, Patrick McGee
L 132, 4 & 7 & 9:30 pm, \$1.00

Saturday, April 16 A Special Added 4:00 pm showing of
A CLOCKWORK ORANGE
besides the normal 7 & 9:30 showings

Bring your lists of suggested films for next year to the Students' Society Office.

Special thanks to Ron Fleischman, "the only person to read the whole Daily, 100 issues a year;"

Janet Coutts, Clarke Simcoe and Ellie Torres, for patience and understanding at 6 am;

Bob Burton, Robin Johnson and the rest of the SST folks for perseverance and to Advertising for a damn good showing.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1977
VOLUME 66, NO. 100
3 CENTS

MCGILL DAILY

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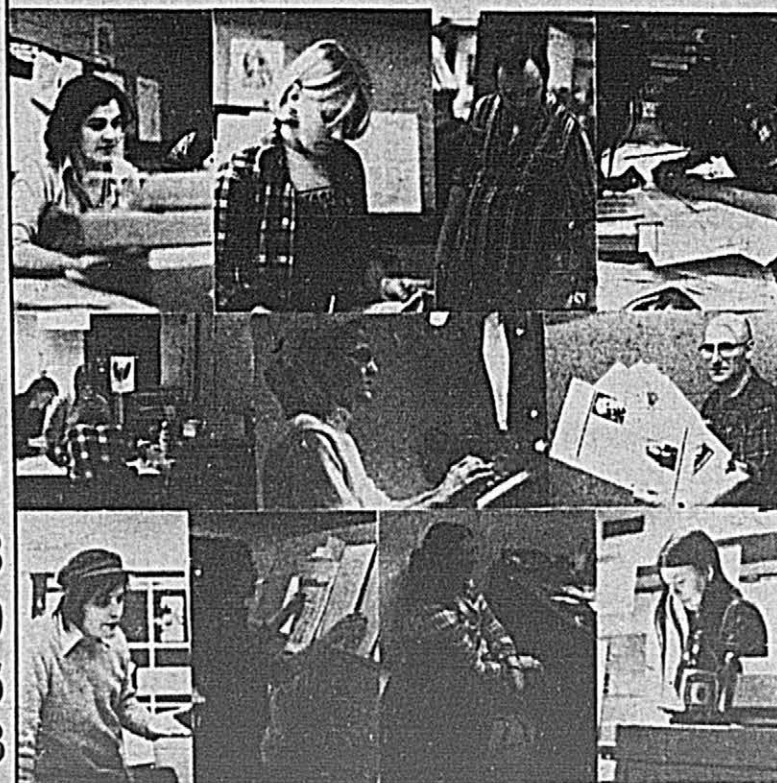
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The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montréal. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are those of the staff of the McGill Daily, and are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society. The Daily is typeset at SST Typesetting and printed at Continental Offset, Ville St Laurent. The Daily attempts to publish all letters submitted which are not racist or sexist, but reasons of space require that submissions of over 350 words receive staff approval. Please type and double space all submissions.

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Note To Graduating Students

If you want your photo to appear in Old McGill '77 you must have your photo taken at Van Dyck & Meyers Studios (see ad in this issue of the Daily) by Thursday, March 31st (just 2 days from now!).

For those of you who have already had your photos taken at another studio, you will appear in the yearbook if you bring a 2" x 3" black & white photo of yourself together with \$6.00 to the Union Box Office. There you may fill out a biography form.

Don't forget to order your yearbook by April 1st.

News...

Historian gloomy about democracy prospects

By James Murelich

Prospects for democracy and liberty as they have been known in North America and Western Europe are "dim", according to Henry Steele Commager. The renowned American historian declared that "we are presently the prisoners of our own conceptions and misconceptions, the prisoners of our assumptions—most of them out of date and erroneous—and there is no prison like that which we build for ourselves."

Speaking at the Annual Cummings lecture at McGill, Commager specifically criticized the US military on which Americans "have spent, since 1945, some \$2000 billion. They are less secure now than when they started. We seem unable to formulate non-military solutions."

Throughout his talk to a capacity audience last week, Commager made constant reference to the 19th century French historian de Tocqueville and the "five dangers to true democracy"—the "tyranny of the majority", "a levelling down to uniformity and mediocrity", the threat of "economic inequality", "centralization", and the "threat from the military".

Commager stated that the US might seem to be guilty of this "tyranny of the majority". He cited the "tyrannies" of the Alien and Sedition Acts, Lincoln's War, and the McCarthy hearings. He countered that there was nothing more impressive "than the ingenuity and the passion with which Americans devised restraints on government".

Commager listed examples of restraints against tyranny: "written constitutions, separation of powers and judicial review of legislation". He also referred to the "natural diversity of ethnic, social, religious and economic diversity which implacably imposes on Americans the habit of concession and compromise".

Commager reflected upon de Tocqueville's belief that centralization would result in a nation "no better than a flock of timid and industrious animals, of which the government is the shepherd".



Commager responded that while centralization has resulted in this tendency in many cases (Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany, Stalinist Russia), this has not been the case in the U.S. "In the realm of what we call civil liberties, it is the states rather than the nation (federal government) that have been the most consistent offenders". He lauded the American federal government for putting an end to child labour and enacting social legislation during the past two decades.

To thunderous applause, Commager ended by saying that "I know it will be said that all this is visionary. It has been said too, where there is no vision, people perish."

TAs reject Admin offer

By Ellen McKeough

The McGill Teaching Assistants Association (MTAA) has rejected the Administration's offer of a six percent wage increase for the 1977-78 academic year, because of what it terms lack of parity with the increases of the rest of the academic staff.

An MTAA spokesperson referred to a recent McGill Reporter article which stated: "All continuing part-time staff should receive an increase of 8 percent of present base salary... The salary rates paid to teaching assistants, demonstrators, etc., and non-continuing part-time staff should be increased by 6 percent."

The latest MTAA Information Bulletin pegs the increase for the various grades of professors at "more than 9 percent."

The MTAA views the differences in wage increases as unjust because the Agreement of February 12, 1976, states that "the TA base stipends will be indexed or augmented so as to increase as the cost of living increases in a manner comparable to salaries of other full time University staff." Allen Seager, a member of the Arts committee of Teaching Assistants, and Assistant Secretary of the MTAA, maintains that "'comparable' means something close, not almost 50 percent different."

Seager also quoted figures from John Armour, Comptroller of McGill, and the Consumer Price Index showing that, for the years 1971-75, inflation outpaced the rate of increase in TA salaries by 14.9 percent.

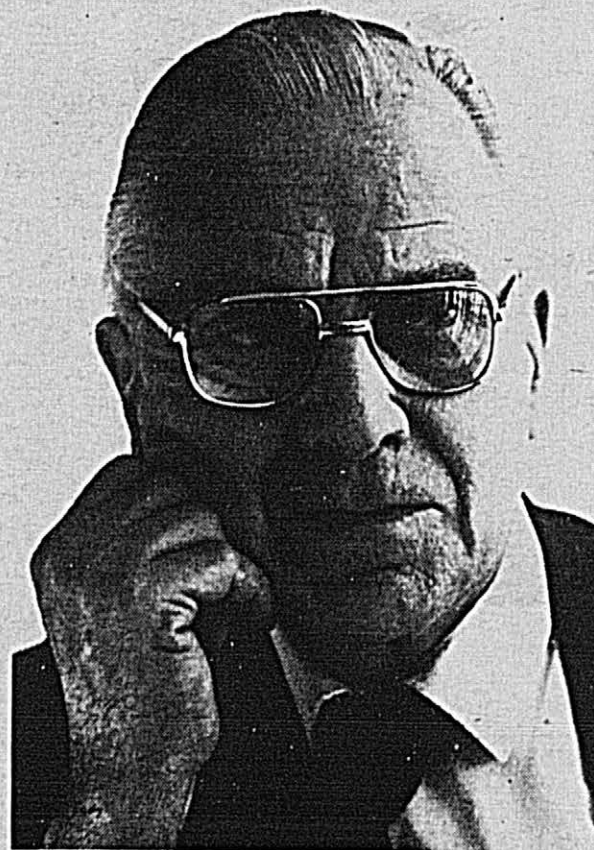
Seager stated that Dean Vogel had indicated that a rise in TA salaries would probably mean a cut in the number of TAs, because any drop in the undergraduate enrollment would lead to a subsequent drop in McGill's per capita grant from the Provincial Government. But the MTAA feels the money for the increases in salaries should instead come from the McGill Administration.

A March 23 meeting of the MTAA drew up a questionnaire to gather information for the Arts Committee on Teaching Assistants. According to the MTAA Information Bulletin, "The purpose of the questionnaire is to establish the differentiation between the duties of what we consider to be 'TA Lectures' in the Language Departments, and TAs in other Departments in the Faculty of Arts." The questionnaire is the result of the February 23 meeting of the Committee on TAs, at which time it was also suggested that TAs from the Language Departments come forward with their individual grievances. No individual cases were presented for discussion because, according to Seager, "people don't want to come forward unless everybody does." The questionnaire is to be filled out by all Language TAs, as well as by a control group of 25 TAs in the Departments of Political Science, Economics, History, English and Philosophy.

The MTAA Information Bulletin states that "such a study has been made necessary in light of the fact that the chairpersons of certain departments have

denied that any persons are being employed in contravention of the terms of the Agreement of February, 1976. Therefore, the Committee will not make any recommendations as to the re-classification of such persons, until the nature of their duties as a special category of TA has been proven to the Committee's satisfaction."

An additional two percent to cover retroactivity for 1976-77 was ratified at the MTAA meeting of March 23.



Building Manager retires

By James Murelich

Bill Burnett, Building Manager of the University Centre, will be retiring at the end of this academic year after having been affiliated with McGill since 1949. "It's not that I want to retire," he told the Daily, "but that McGill has set 71 years of age as the age for retirement of full-time employees." Burnett was set to retire from McGill last year but the late Sadie Hempey had asked him to "stick with us for a while longer".

Burnett has been in this "public business" ever since he was 15 years old. He "worked in theatres and in show business for a while" and "played piano in nightclubs" after coming to Montreal in the late 1930s. In 1949, Burnett began work with McGill "as an ordinary mop-slinger" in the old McGill Union building on Sherbrooke Street. For cleaning the Ballroom three times a week, he received only \$10. Gradually, though, he worked his way up to the position of porter and then became foreman of the new University Centre when it opened in 1964. For the last two years, Burnett has served as Building Manager of the University Centre.

Burnett has had his "heart with the students" but he believes the Building Manager's job is going to have to be changed somewhat if they hope "to get someone from the outside to do what I've been doing".

"According to the constitution," he told the Daily, "the manager is on call 24 hours a day". Aside from this, he pointed out, "there's just no way one man can look after five or six floors". Burnett feels the hiring of an Assistant Manager could be a step forward in reducing the Building Manager's workload.

"If I had to do it all over again, I would without hesitation. I've appreciated everything the students have done for me, the Students' Society especially," he said. They've really looked after me—words can't really explain it."

A demonstration against Bill C-24, the discriminatory Immigration Act, has been called by the ad-hoc committee to challenge the Bill.

All who oppose the Bill should participate. It will be held Friday April 1st at 6:30 starting at the corner of Park and Mont-Royal.

English tests to limit foreign students

By Hilary Rosenberg

In its February 23 meeting, Senate approved a measure that will place some control on the number of visa students admitted into the Faculty of Engineering. The motion was to raise the required score on the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) in this faculty from 500 to 550.

Recently, Engineering schools from across Canada, at their annual conference, agreed to adhere to a TOEFL requirement of 550. Since McGill has the lowest required TOEFL score of all Canadian engineering schools, the proposal to raise the score was easily passed by the University Admissions Committee and then by Senate.

The new requirement in the Engineering Faculty is approved for one year and, as the University Admissions Committee report reads, "At that time, the admissions policy for the Faculty of Engineering will be reviewed again."

During this year an investigation on TOEFL requirements for other faculties in Canadian universities will be undertaken, and Senate will consider increased levels for these faculties. A Canadian Faculty of Arts conference has proposed a level of 500.

In the past, TOEFL scores have been labelled "discriminatory" against foreign students at schools such as Calgary where the requirement is 600.

Peggy Sheppard, Director of the Admissions Office, feels that the new score level is a flexible factor in determining a student's admission. She stressed that many who come close to the score of 550 will be considered for admission into the faculty.

Petition for fee hike

The Students' Society of McGill University faces a severe financial crisis which threatens to cause its bankruptcy at the very moment of its rebirth. The revenues of the Students' Society come predominantly from the fees given by students each year. These fees have stayed at the level assessed in 1964 of \$24. The funds generated by this fee must provide for both the maintenance of the Union building as well as the financing of all student activities. The annual cost of the maintenance of the Union building has tripled from the 1964 figure of \$75,000 to around \$240,000. For this reason the funding of all student activities has suffered a corresponding reduction. This critical shortage of funding has resulted in a continuous series of deficits with no clear end in sight. However, the reserve fund of the Students' Society, which had been built up in more favorable years, is now near exhaustion. At the current rate of its depletion it will last for only one or two years at best.

The University Senate, having ratified the constitution for the reinstatement of the Students' Society, should accept the concomitant responsibility of seeing that it doesn't collapse before it begins. To this end, we, the undersigned members of the McGill community, request that Senate take immediate action on the following two proposals:

1) That Senate increase the fees for the Students' Society by at least \$5 as was recently done for students services. Under the recently ratified constitutional limitations the Students' Society would be effectively barred from taking this action itself until the following (1978-79) academic year. Without this action by Senate the Students' Society would be powerless to resolve its own financial crisis.

2) That Senate immediately look into the possibility of a permanent annual subsidy to the Students' Society to help defray the maintenance costs of the Union building. The rising costs of this building, a central piece of University inventory, has been the main cause for the precarious fiscal

position of the Students' Society. The maintenance of the Union building is in the interests of both the University and the Students' Society. If our first recommendation were approved already, the students are to receive a substantial increase in fees next year. Therefore the necessary additional funding for the maintenance of the Union building would have to come from the University.

Signed (thus far):

Amateur Radio: Operations Manager - Stephen Klincewicz
Station Manager - Mitchell Goodjohn.

International Students' Assoc. - Mohammed Tahir Ali, President.

South Asia People's Association - Anand Patwardhan, President.

Committee Against Racism - Popi Sateriou, Secretary.

McGill Daily - Larry Black, Editor-in-Chief ('76-'77);

Daniel Boyer, Editor-in-Chief ('77-'78);

Editorial Board-elect.

Film Society - Walter Kulakowski, External President-elect.

Debating Society - Arthur Greene, President.

Radio McGill - Tom Reid, President.

Players' Theatre - Claire Hopkinson, President;

Michael Crisafulli, Treasurer.

Arts and Science Undergraduate Society - Rob Long, President;

Terry Reed, Councillor-elect.

Engineering Students' Society - David Simpson, President-elect.

Outing Club - Edward Sharp, President.

Women's Union - Robin Kilrain, Vice-president.

1975-76

Expenditures: 426,699

Revenue: 345,260

Deficit: 61,439

1976-77

Expenditures [est] 362,775

Revenue: 332,775

Deficit [est] 30,000

In addition to the student activity budget cuts, the Society has experienced a series of deficits which have reduced its reserve bank balance to the precariously low point of around \$50,000. One more year of similar deficit budgeting would clean out the Society's bank balance and find the Students' Society facing bankruptcy.

UNDERGRAD REPS TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS ELECTION DATE: WEDNESDAY MARCH 30



Alec WALSH - BA U2

The primary duty of the undergraduate representative to the Board of Governors is to provide student input to the decisions which are reached by the Governors. I believe I am in a good position to provide this input. For the past year I have served on the executive board of the

ASUS as the U-1 representative. I am president of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity and formerly a member of the McGill Redmen hockey team. Through these organizations I have met many students whose interests are as diverse and varied as the university itself. Because of these experiences I am in a good position to provide the required stimulus. On March 30 vote Alec Walsh for undergraduate representative to the Board of Governors.



Gary KANOFSKY — BA U2

I am running for the position of undergraduate representative to the Board of Governors. In that position, I will be able to express student opinion, presenting our needs and problems. After four years at McGill, I am very familiar with the operations of the student society, and believe there is great room for improvement. As the body which sets policy and authorizes expenses, the Board of Governors is in a

position which can help the rebuilding of the Students' Society.

The Students' Society is, as you know, undergoing a rebirth. It is vital that the undergraduate representative to the Board of Governors be able to communicate effectively concerning all the issues of importance to students at McGill. The dialogue between administration and students must be reopened. In this way, and only in this way, can the administration help in making the university a more liveable place. This is my goal, and I ask for your support.



Terry McINTYRE

The Board of Governors is the organization that deals primarily with the financial governing issues of McGill University. It is also the governing body that ratifies or rejects proposals brought to it by the Student Senate.

My past experience in working with large governing bodies includes my participation with the A.S.U.S., particularly in the management of dances, concerts, movies and ticket selling, counting gate receipts and being in charge of security at such affairs. Other experience I have

includes active participation in McConnell Hall's Residence Council, as a floor representative and volunteer on various committees.

Through the use of the McGill Daily and Radio McGill, I would announce to you in advance the agenda of a forthcoming Board of Governors' meeting so that students could voice their opinion to me before the voting takes place. By attending Senate meetings, I would better represent the viewpoints of the undergraduate societies at Board meetings.

On March 30th vote for someone who has experience with large decision-making groups. Vote for someone who is interested and cares. Vote Terry McIntyre.



Blair VOYVODIC — BSC. U2

The main qualification required of the undergraduate representative is to be open to the needs and views of the student body. Though most students don't realize it, the Board of Governors is one of the most influential bodies on campus. They decide policies and they approve the budget.

The Board is composed primarily of non-academic businessmen and professionals; the position of undergraduate representative is

very important to maintain student input into decisions which will affect us.

Communication is a principal problem and one of my proposals to promote student feedback is a periodic summary in the Daily of the Board's actions to let you know what is going on.

Let's get a student voice back into the Administration.

Vote on March 30th and VOTE VOYVODIC.

Students' Society: An editorial

For casual observers (numbers: approx 17,000) the most curious addenda to the debate over the efficient administration of the new McGill Students' Society must surely be the repeated, and unnerving, reference to a "political" function for the Society.

Going back to the CRSS's notes for the original draft of the Constitution, one sees that a well-devised "political" function for the Society has indeed been accommodated somewhere within the matrix of committees, their powers and bylaws.

The annoying importance of a political function for the Society was divined from the response to one question on the CRSS's survey undertaken last year to gauge student opinion on the Society's continued existence. Among an incomplete list of alternatives the only function that students felt was a primary role for the Society was its utility as a student voice in the "upper" levels of the University.

In fact, the students indicated later in the survey that many of the services now offered by the Society might as well be provided by the University Administration, or an able trustee, such as Sam Kingdon.

It is little wonder that less than 12 percent of the student body bothered to register their choice among Council candidates who campaigned on promises of more dances, bigger name entertainment and better cafeteria service. There are few students who can afford the precious time to involve themselves in student-related extra-curricular activities. These activities, and the Society that umbrellas them, are largely luxuries for those with time to kill.

Historically, the Society has been most actively supported when its members have addressed themselves to these real needs and have endowed the organization with political potential. Rather than obsessing itself with the mundane day to day management of budgets, which breeds the bureaucrats of tomorrow, the Society dealt with substantive issues - issues which students as a group may or may not be aware of at the time.

Students who faced a conservative administration and undemocratic structures in the Sixties turned to a student union to fight for change. The Society's members also involved themselves in political interaction outside the boundaries of the Campus such as provincial student unions and in various attempts at social change.

A number of factors contributed to the diffusion of student political action, among them the apparent democratization of the university.

Although justifications for a political role for a Students' Society continued to exist, the University, and its students, became increasingly isolated from other Québec students and so from much of the political activity of the province. More and more, the Society has assumed an administrative role.

Students who run for office, in what has become primarily a bookkeeping operation, do so for a very limited number of possible reasons; - either they are bureaucrats genuinely interested in achieving the most efficient way of financing a jazz concert, or they are outright opportunists looking for a fast easy buck to line their pockets, or beef up an otherwise dull curriculum vitae.

The function of the Students' Society as a political grouping has been compromised in two ways; it can serve as an administrative body, spending all its time and energy organizing diversions from studies. Or it can function as a disciplinary body, enforcing codes of conduct and covering bad debts from corrupt or mismanaged student enterprises.

The Society came into being back in 1908 as a form of the latter, when "it became clear that means must be adopted to protect the student body from

adverse criticism following the acts of an irresponsible few."

The first president of the Society goes on to explain that "its *raison d'être* was founded in abuses...failure to meet creditors in undergraduate enterprises and apparent acquiescence in charges of vandalism..." Every year until recently, the Society disciplined at least one student under its code of conduct, and it is only with the latest constitution that the Disciplinary Code has been deleted. (It's now under the aegis of Senate directly.)

But this purpose of the Society persists to this day crystallized by the paternal veto the Senate of the University maintains over the student body. But to say, as earlier student radicals have, that it is this veto which immobilizes McGill students' political activity is shallow and fails to account adequately for the concerns of Senate members and for the roots of the "apathy" of the students at large.

Senate's hesitation at handing over the Society to the students centres for the most part on the ability (or inability) of students to handle their financial affairs is admittedly a colonial attitude, but at least one founded in the experience of the Society executives of recent years.

The story of the collapse of the Society in December 1975, and that of the present financial crisis, remain the untold story of the disappearance of about \$60,000 last year alone of student funds.

And the story of the University trusteeship of the Society this year is the story of the frustration of Interim Management Committee in their attempts to halt continuing extortion and corruption of student monies.

Perhaps the only legitimate role for a Students' Society seems that of political instrument.

Students at McGill have traditionally been sheltered from the usual perils of the profession - while other Quebec institutions have suffered problems of funding, the privileged status of the university has accorded its community unusual protection. The special protection the University has been granted isolates McGill students from an awareness, not only of their counterparts in the radical francophone institutions, but also of many other students in the rest of Canada.

The University, once protected by its status, is now likely to become a target because of it.

The friends the University, nurtured in the old Liberal government aren't of much help anymore. Not only are the PQ legislators bound to see the "McGill image" as anathema to their politico-cultural beliefs, but the limits of the provincial budget are all the more pressing. McGill can only look to the equalizing and centralizing tendency of the province, which it has opposed for so long, to

temper this likelihood.

Like governments before it, the PQ has priorities for tax money, the returns of which outweigh the advantages of pumping the monies into the education abyss. The PQ's apparently liberal attitude towards education cannot be pushed too far. Despite the heralding of the cabinet's large proportion of academics, students translate into only so many pages on the Referendum electoral list.

When money is tight and a surplus of university-educated talent abounds, the first place a government lops money from is the education budget.

McGill is not likely to survive the next round of cutbacks in education funding as well as it weathered previous battles.

The trend of limiting education funding is a cross-Canada phenomenon, and it is interesting to watch the rise of the National Union of Students and the various provincial student organizations parallel to the implementation of tuition hikes, bursary reductions and differential fee structures. Students in Quebec, including anglophones at Sir George last week, are also taking their union, ANEQ, more seriously as well.

A fair amount of evidence suggests a meaningful political role for the McGill Students' Society, both on campus and within the ill-defined emerging "student movement."

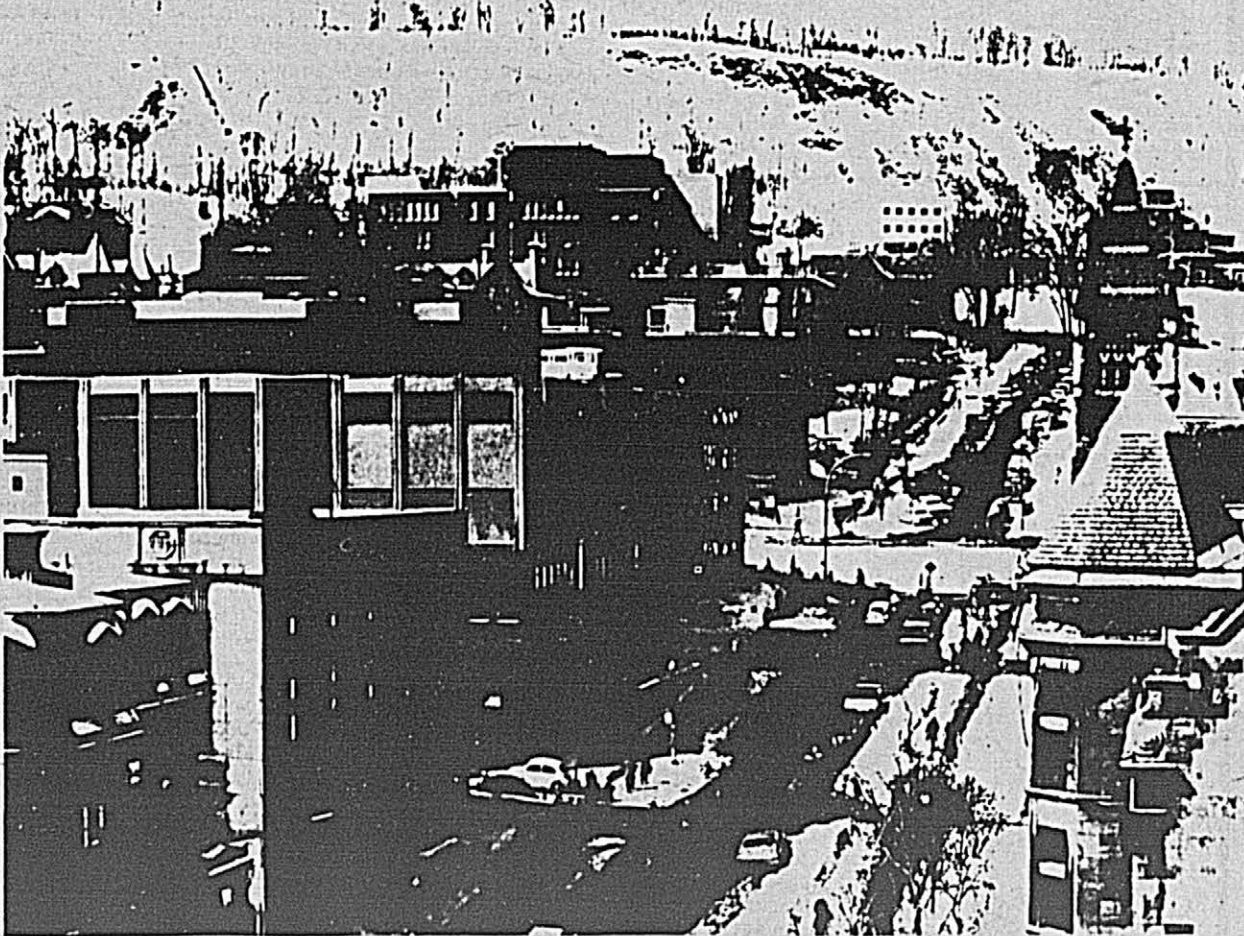
One other factor which has retarded recognition of the benefits of mutual support among students of various institutions has been the presence of a large number of foreign, particularly American, students at the University. For most the immediate result of Quebec's particular version of the student squeeze, the loans and bursaries structure, has little effect on their financial well-being.

But these students face the possibility of substantially increased tuition costs, if the PQ follows the lead of other provincial governments and introduces differential fee rates for foreign students. The prospect is not that unlikely, given the PQ's propensity to cloak economic problems in nationalistic rhetoric.

Students at McGill are likely to be integrated into the mainstream of student activity in the near future, whether they like it or not. Vice-principal (Academic) Elgil Pedersen indicated in December that differential fees were inevitable and general tuition hikes likely.

And the Students' Society of McGill University might well have to become relevant to students again, quickly.

Larry Black
For the McGill Daily



The Sheriff of Nottingham versus Robin Hood

By Katherine Gutkind

Tenure: "a status granted after a trial period to a teacher protecting him / her from summary dismissal." A codified set of tenure regulations passed by the McGill Senate in May, 1976, is so controversial that bodies within the university are unable to handle the discontent. The Canadian Association for University Teachers (CAUT) has set up a committee to inquire into McGill's general regulations relating to the employment of academic staff.

MAUT: In The McGill Association of University Teachers' Constitution its purpose exists "to promote policies, procedures and working conditions which are conducive to the teaching, research and other scholarly pursuits of the academic staff of McGill University."

Although the red tape at the MAUT kept me from obtaining some simple information about the content of MAUT membership, it is known that the majority of their membership is from the general science arenas of McGill which have a large percentage of tenured academics. Both these factors represent bastions of conservatism, at McGill, and the behaviour of the MAUT with the tenure regulations can be attributed, in part to this.

The regulations, after many years of debate at McGill, were drawn up in a matter of months by a Senate-appointed committee consisting of a few people. Many points in the proposals are discriminatory and unique to McGill itself. "Tenure regulations at McGill are being changed, presenting new obstacles for staff members seeking tenure, while offering little assurance that better decisions will be made. The new McGill regulations do not compare favourably with those approved by CAUT, or other universities" (McGill Faculty Union). However, the manner in which the university community was informed about the regulations was minimal. The MAUT, representing the majority of McGill academics, did little to inform its members.

According to Professor Thomas Velk, Economics, the tenure battle at McGill "has not been a struggle between the radical right and the radical left. This is not to say it isn't an ideological struggle." Taking this view, MAUT had no reason to hide the tenure regulations—except that it represents a lot of tenured professors who are already "safe;" the MAUT is a science-dominated organization, conservative, vehemently anti-unionization, with close personal ties to the science-dominated administration.

The MFU questions the utility of involving the CAUT in the tenure dispute, by suggesting an alternative: "Faculties at several other major Canadian universities, having encountered the same problems, have decided that only collective bargaining offers them adequate protection. Other Québec universities affiliated with the Fédération des Associations de Professeurs des Universités du Québec (FAPUQ) have also come to the same conclusion. We at McGill also need the protection of a collective agreement." In contrast, the MFU was the first body to inform the academic community about the tenure regulations.

The MAUT's strong anti-unionization stance is recently expressed in an article in the February issue of FAPUQ Information. "As long as relations between the Administration and the Faculty

Association remain friendly and the Faculty Association in general achieves most of its goals, we see little purpose in unionization. ...There are concepts which we accept as part of the professional way of life which do not have counterparts in the industrial model. The concepts include tenure, a significant role in the administration of the university, and sabbatical leaves; none of these exist in industrial unions."

Their attack on the McGill Faculty Union, just granted observer status at FAPUQ, is naïve. "...the McGill Faculty Union, which is affiliated with the CNTU (CSN), has never been able to recruit more than 100 members out of the 1100 teaching staff compared to MAUT's 850." Most of the members of the MFU are from the more liberal social sciences, and therefore they have quite a large proportion of the progressive academics, including many sympathizers. Secondly, McGill is not a Université du Québec à Montréal. The left-wing at McGill is not in evidence as it is at UQAM and as McGill exists presently, it is not likely to hire MFU potential members.

The tenure regulations themselves are affecting academics of all persuasions. It was the actions of many individuals at McGill that led to the formation of the CAUT Committee of Inquiry. The MAUT Executive Council though, who have supported the regulations and who do not have an interest in seeing the CAUT come to McGill, have tried to turn around and support the committee.

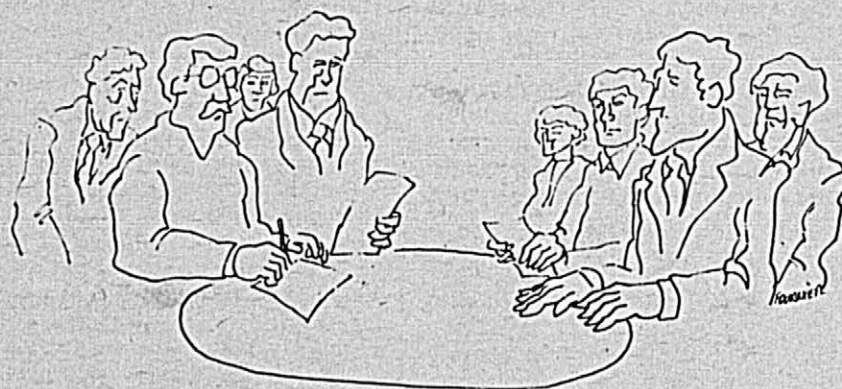
"In order that MAUT be prepared for this review the Council last year struck a committee chaired by Professor Stephen Scott, Faculty of Law, to review tenure regulations. In addition MAUT has now arranged with the Academic Freedom and Tenure

investigate them. The academic staff is also taking a risk when submitting information to the two former committees which work in favour of the regulations.

Professor Muriel Stern, Psychology, and Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Tenure, said that "We are making absolutely public any interpretation that is presented to the committee. It is and should be a continuing process. I am a little puzzled about why a university shouldn't peek into our own procedures. There is no attempt at cover-up."

Dean Stanley Shapiro, Faculty of Law, expressed a number of reservations about the tenure regulations. Shapiro mentioned that Deutsch had come to see him to warn him to "prevent the baby-kissing phenomenon." He was advocating not having anyone from the candidates' department sit on the university tenure committee; one of the last stages of the tenure process. "In abstract, it didn't seem too stupid to me," Shapiro admitted. But, now he has strong reservations about what Deutsch was pressing for. In terms of people who know the individual up for tenure, there would be very few. All the candidate has in his / her possession is a "stinking little five-page form. As Chairman, I could have easily rigged that form. I had others sign along with me. There is nothing in the tenure provisions to prevent this rigging," commented Shapiro.

The McGill tenure regulations do not allow for a proper set of appeal procedures, so desperately needed in many grievance cases. The only body candidates can appeal to is Senate. The regulations provide for control over the record of the individual candidate. "The Secretary-General shall retain in confidential custody of the reports of the external



Committee of CAUT for joint assessment of these regulations prior to the Senate's review." As far as is known, the Scott committee has never met. The MAUT did not "arrange" for the CAUT inquiry. It was a culmination of the many individual grievances presented before the CAUT. According to Velk, the "inquiry was resisted manfully by MAUT." There will be no "joint assessment." The members of the Committee of Inquiry are all from outside McGill. The Committee will report both to the CAUT and the MAUT.

The Senate has conferred a special meeting on Tenure and its larger issues for May 18th, (after the Daily stops publishing.) This meeting will listen to the report of the Senate Committee on Tenure. The Senate Committee on Tenure's purpose is to "determine any challenge for cause and any other question with regard to the procedure for the granting of tenure." Yet, according to Professor Lee Soderstrom, Economics, this committee "has tremendous power to effect the process." Senate itself is not a progressive body and it would be in their interest to maintain the present tenure regulations.

Professor Antal Deutsch, Economics, a member of Senate Committee on Tenure, is on the Executive Council of the MAUT. He was on the original Senate committee set up in the fall of '75 to draft the presently existing regulations. Why, in an age of unemployment, when academics are worried about their jobs, are there so very few people on these committees? Deutsch's presence on a multitude of committees raises the question of the continued reinforcement of the discriminatory regulations.

Both the Senate committee and the MAUT are soliciting opinions on the tenure regulations to present to Senate. The MFU, on the other hand, advises academics to submit their grievances to the CAUT committee. Many feel it is not right for the University to continue with its own internal inquiry, when an outside body has become necessary to

evaluators and any other confidential documents that, as determined by the Principal, should not be returned to the dean, departmental chairman or candidate, to be destroyed when the Principal so orders." (Section 5.25 of the Regulations).

At AQAM, tenure regulations have become a lot more equitable through the collective agreement and the recent strike. "All new full-time faculty will be hired on an initial two-year contract. A faculty member will qualify for tenure at the end of the second two-year contract." (University Affairs, April, 1977) At McGill, there are many one-year appointments made. It is a convenient way for the administration to have control over the academic, as the Claire Arseneau case proved.

At Laval University, the appeals procedure has a committee with a varied membership: "Non-renewal of contract will now be appealable to an appeals committee constituted by one member appointed by the Vice Rector (Academic), one member by the union, and a third to act as chairman, chosen by the other two by a mutual agreement between the administration and the union. Decisions against promotion may also be appealed to this committee." (CAUT Bulletin, January, 1977)

McGill is far behind its times. The MAUT is far behind the times. "In almost all modern societies university professors represent the highest development of culture." (MAUT statement in FAPUQ Information) This incredible Middle-Age elitism mentality is despicable. The MFU recognizes that universities can and should help the society they live in more towards social change. As UQAM and Laval have shown, only through a collective agreement and unionization can they receive equitable treatment. The MFU represents that hope at McGill. The outcome of the CAUT inquiry into tenure and employment regulations at McGill will not be as fulfilling as the outcomes of the UQAM and Laval agreements.

Confessions of student leader Roger Robillard

By Ellen Bartlett

The post of President of the Students' Society has always been, at least until recently, a coveted and honoured one—one wherein the leaders of tomorrow, chosen by the campus at large, serve and represent the students of the University.

Alas—there is no Students' Society, for the time being. But McGill students may be luckier than they think—we have an "Acting President of the Students' Society."

Roger Robillard, humble U2 Religious Studies student and former chairperson of the late Interim Policy Committee (IPC), shuns all the laurels. In his own words, Robillard has come across the prestigious title because, "I guess I was the closest thing to Students' Society President so I got the Senate seat." Robillard takes us back to the sacking of the Students' Society by the Administration in December 1975: he cites a "clear decision" by Senate that "when Andrew Yearwood stepped down (as President), the Chair of the (newly formed) IPC would take his place.

But the minutes of the Senate Meeting do not indicate this. A motion passed this September at Robillard's bidding, did allow Robillard to remain in Senate, occupying the seat "normally reserved for a duly elected President of the Students' Society."

Another former Chairperson of the IPC expressed surprise at Robillard's assumptions. "There was talk that the Chairperson would take over the SS President's seat, but after viewing the motion setting up the IPC, the idea was dismissed. When I was Chair I never had a seat in the Senate at all!"

Acting President is not the only position presently claimed by Robillard. He also refers to himself as Acting Vice-president, External Affairs. "It was decided by virtue of me sitting where I did."

It was in this capacity as "student representative" that Robillard recently attended a conference of L'Association Nationale des Etudiants de Québec (ANEQ) early in March. He also attended, as "guest of the University Administration", a conference of the Association of University and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) in Regina last November. The University paid all costs. "It was a token gesture of the University to have a student in their delegation." Again, his reasoning was the same: "I happened to be the guy on the spot at the time; I didn't go by virtue of being Acting President of the SS or anything."

Robillard also administers the Society's External Affairs budget of \$1200.

Robillard, as Chairperson of the IPC, was responsible to the Committee and did not comprise an executive of the Committee. In light of this, it is interesting to note his actions following the proposal by the Interim Management Committee (IMC) to dissolve early last August. The IPC reacted by refusing to accept the decision, and suggested the committee structure continue. In lieu of this, the senior committee, the IPC, would assume the responsibilities of the Management Committee.

When Senate convened one month later, it became apparent to IPC members that Robillard had in fact overstepped his mandate as Chairperson—he openly supported a recommendation to implement a trusteeship of the Society, drawn up by the Principal and "others"—Robillard was reportedly one of them. Further, Robillard was mysteriously named as one of three advisors to the new Trustee.

During the same meeting, Robillard introduced a motion, later defeated, to prolong the term of the trusteeship for a year, regardless of any Society restructuring. The only other concern he voiced in the session was over retention of his Senate seat.

Tom Reid, Station Manager of Radio McGill, and a member of the IPC, expressed dismay over these arbitrary decisions. "At the last IPC meeting, we only resolved to work together. In fact, the decision to dissolve the IPC and the IMC came as a shock to us. We were never consulted and we never received any official notice. We only found out about it through rumours."

He referred to Robillard's technique as "tremendously inefficient" and expressed disappointment that he was "not responsible enough to inform us that a decision had even been made."

Robillard excused his actions by stating that "no other student was involved and informed like I was." He went on to introduce a question of legality of the composition of the IPC.

In the original Senate motion setting up the IPC, it was stated that the representatives on the committee should be Presidents of the Faculties and six representatives from Clubs and Societies. According to Robillard, these "legal" representatives had gradually been replaced by alternates.

Although the alternates had been ratified by the IPC, the Senate itself had not approved any substitution. Robillard asserted that he was the only original President left on the IPC: "Legally, I was the IPC."



Student animator Earle Taylor brushed off this reasoning as "Probably true," but he added that there was not other way of replacing those representatives. "We had to fill the gaps. Democratic principles were not put aside. I'm sure that the alternates guaranteed the same type of representation and the same demands as those they replaced."

Robillard candidly admits to minor inconsistencies on his own part. Apparently the Council elections held recently by the Faculty of Religious Studies were not in accordance with the bylaws of the new Students' Society Constitution. First of all, they were held before the nominating committee to oversee the elections was appointed by Sam Kingdon on March 2. Secondly, Robillard, who was running for two positions in the Faculty, initiated the election procedures.

He stressed that he had no part in handling the balloting. "I wanted to get things going. It's possible that in haste I made an error. But even if the elections were rerun the results would be no different." In a post-election investigation by the nominating committee, it was also revealed that there were missing student numbers on the voting sheet. However, according to Malcolm Balk, Chief Returning Officer for the Students' Society elections: "The inconsistencies we uncovered were not enough to force him to call another election."

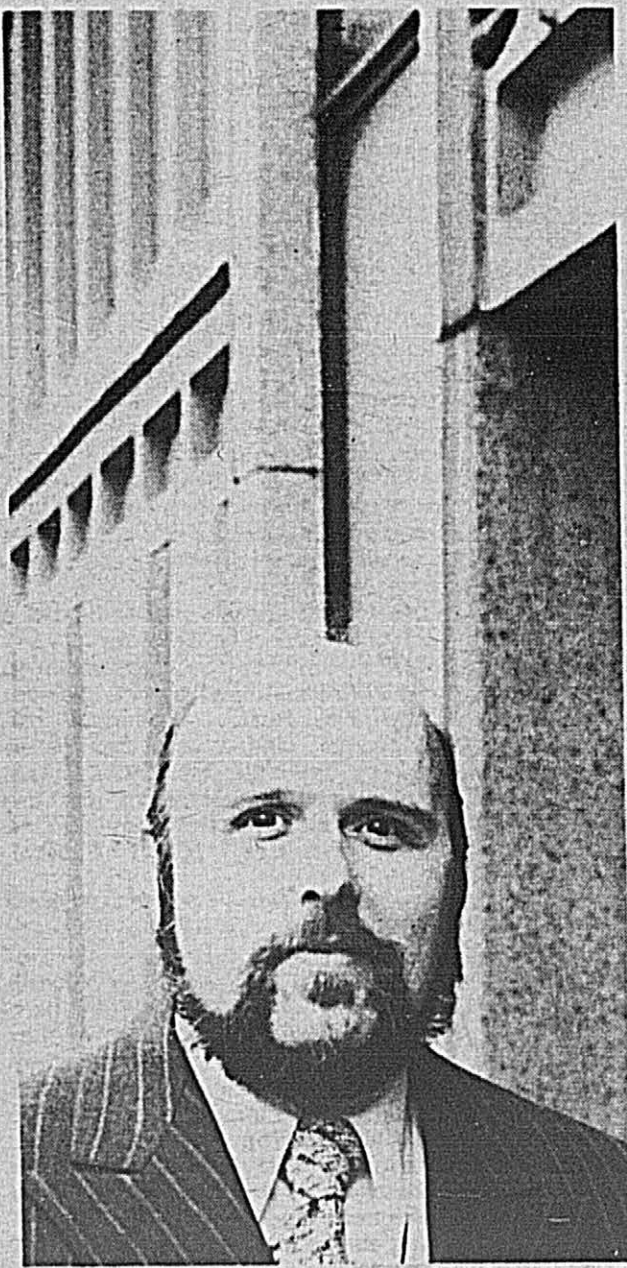
The results remain: Robillard was acclaimed to both positions he ran for—President of the Faculty of Religious Studies and Representative on the Students' Council.

Robillard has definite aspirations for his future on the Students' Council. He has also expressed feelings of having "something valuable to offer the students of McGill." "Someone had to know what was happening in the interim period. I don't imagine myself as the only chosen Messiah, but nonetheless I feel an obligation to do something for the students."

He has been known to discuss what he will do when he is President of the Students' Society. "It's no secret that if nominated I will run and that if elected I will serve. Maybe I'll be the first Students' Society President who didn't flunk out." Robillard dismisses charges that he is pompous and obsequious. "No matter when someone feels he has something valuable to offer, someone out there is bound to label it as opportunism. So far I've been doing this thankless job with only attack and criticism for a reward. I'd like to see my work recognized and properly rewarded."

But his fellow students aren't so kind. "For all intents and purposes, he is not a student. It's an alienating experience to deal with him. We find it difficult to relate to him." Another asserted that "I wouldn't want him to represent me."

One prominent spokesperson from the Clubs and Societies accused Robillard of "lacking any inclination, any desire to do anything for students. His is thinly veiled paternalism."



Student syndicalism:

The rebirth of student movements

By Jennifer Robinson

For the first time in seven years Quebec students have a viable student union: ANEQ. The new leadership of L'Association des étudiants du Québec is intent on protecting interests common to students and revitalizing the long-dormant student movement in Quebec. The official birth of ANEQ dates back to March 1975 following numerous student protests against education cutbacks and a muddled loans and bursaries program. ANEQ, however, is only now getting off the ground following last October's riddance of an executive accused of turning ANEQ into an appendage of the Communist Party of Canada [Marxist-Leninist] which did not respect the organization's policies, constitution and members.

In February 1977 came the final blow to the Maoist infiltrators when the Sixth Congress of ANEQ supported an executive decision to oust the CPC(M-L) leaders of the francophone student press service [PEN]. Daniel Pauquet, the present interim secretary-general of PEN has called for a congress of all Quebec student newspapers next month in the hopes of establishing an autonomous news service uniting more than fifty recognized student publications across the province.

Formerly, PEN was not only financed by ANEQ

but was in fact an organ of ANEQ. Pauquet is optimistically looking forward to new-found cooperation and unity between all Quebec student newspapers and eventually all Canadian student publications.

Pauquet has said that both French and English students across Canada are facing the same problems: education cutbacks—including massive reforms intent on gearing education to the needs of industry [i.e. Nadeau-GTX], tuition fee hikes and inadequate and discriminatory loans and bursaries programs. Despite PEN's huge debt and financial difficulties, caused by the former Maoist leadership, Pauquet feels certain that by uniting the resources of the student press, PEN will once again be a viable and fiscally sound student news service upholding the principles of freedom of the press and intent on informing students on issues which concern them directly but which are constantly overlooked or distorted by the commercial press.

Commenting on ANEQ's Sixth Congress, the first since the overthrow of the Maoist leadership, Pauquet "sensed a newborn feeling of unity" among the representatives of 25 Quebec post-secondary institutions and is "looking forward to a strong student movement in Quebec."

The immediate goals of ANEQ, as discussed by the recent congress, include fighting the GTX-Nadeau reforms and the loans and bursaries programs which discriminate especially against UQAM and Laval students who were deprived of courses during the lengthy teachers' strikes.

Just last week, the ANEQ executive met with representatives of the Ministry of Education to negotiate fairer, more adequate financial arrangements for the Laval and UQAM students faced with the prospect of not being able to return to classes in the fall due to lack of funding. The outcome of the meeting, according to ANEQ representatives was negative and one source claimed that the attitude of the government was that if students weren't happy with what they got, they should quit school!

Some ANEQ spokespersons feel that the newly elected government will implement few real changes in Quebec despite the claim that the PQ has "prejudices favourable to workers." The PQ government's refusal to call a halt to the GTX-Nadeau reforms which would gear CEGEP education to meet the needs of industry is a clear indication that the PQ's claim to favour workers is empty.

According to a UQAM professors' spokesperson: "An education system that ignores the people's need to understand the society in which they live—a society based on inequalities and the exploitation of human labour—and which caters to industry is beneficial only to big business."

Through the rear-view mirror

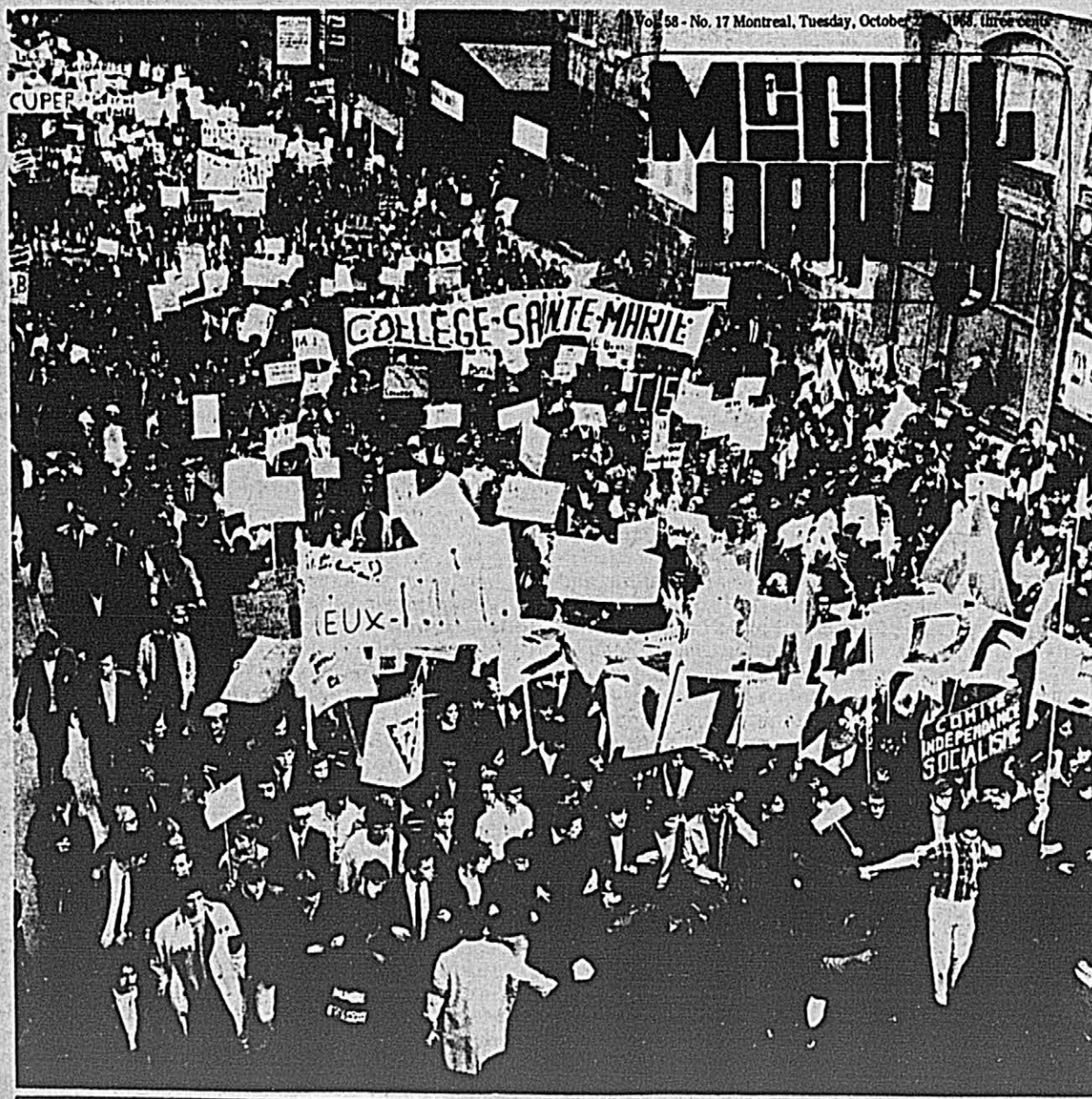
One of the least-documented areas of Canadian life is the history of the student movement and the student press. Although many of the more radical organizations in Quebec were not founded by students, movements like the RIN, the FLQ, FRAP and others were adamantly supported by students and owe their reputations and strength to the support that students lent them. French and English student newspapers alike have cried for separatism, nationalism and socialism, for years.

The first national student organization was formed more than 50 years ago, marking the birth of student unionism in Canada. However, since then and lingering on today, the student movement is riddled with internal struggles and conflicts springing from countless political groups who have used the students to 'push their own lines'—lines that range from the inevitability of revolution to safeguarding the status quo.

For years the student movement has been so caught up with internal struggles and lack of continuity, that it has always fallen short of effectively dealing with the increasingly grave situation of the post-secondary education system. Despite its 50 years of existence, the student movement has been unable to achieve the stability and strength needed to effectively combat discrimination against students.

According to the National Union of Students (NUS), the national student organization of English Canada: "Certain problems and trends have been fairly constant during the past 50 years, including difficulty of administration, regional rivalries, fluctuating membership and enthusiasm for the student movement. The size of Canada makes difficult communications and institutional relations that are necessary to build the strong sense of action that many look for in these organizations."

In 1926, the National Federation of Canadian University Students (NFCUS) was founded to deal mainly with interuniversity activities and exchange programs. The hard times of the Depression discouraged NFCUS activity until the late '30s. With



in Canada

the coming of World War II, NFCUS was revitalized by the students growing need to discuss political issues and the role of the Canadian student voice in the face of international turmoil. After the war, however, NFCUS's concerns centred mainly around "activity oriented" programs. In the early '60s the Quebec students were increasingly concerned with their social condition and the exploited condition of Quebec. While privileged English Canadian students found little to complain about, francophone students were discovering similarities between the exploited workers of Quebec and the need for a strong common front. The Quebec francophone student did not have to be told that Canada was controlled by the English in the realms of politics, economics, and population.

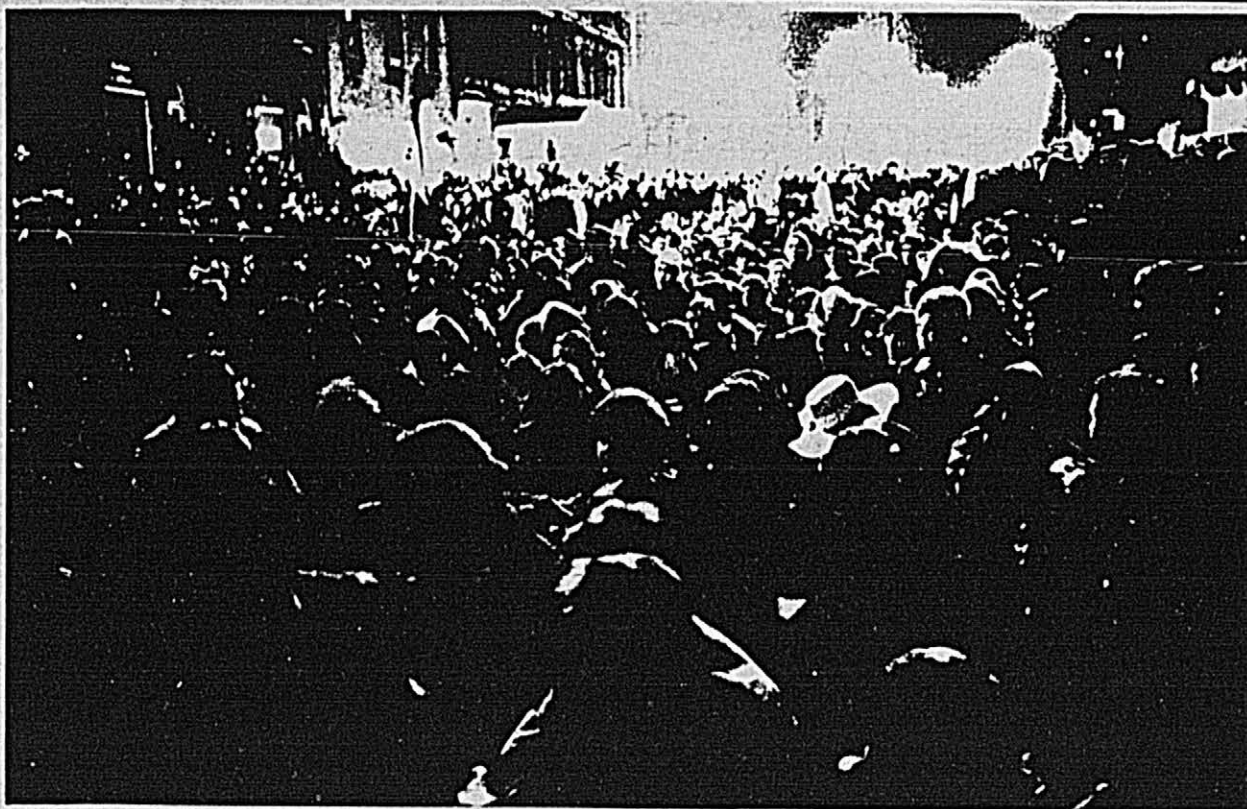
Michel Beaulieu of the U. de. M. Le Quartier Latin, in October 1963 wrote in the *McGill Daily*: "We all know that Confederation was instituted so that some Anglo-Saxon capitalists could build a railway and there was no thought to the situation which could arise in a hundred years' time. The only practical solution is to form a separate state withing which adequate socio-economic measures (economic liberty to insure cultural identity and French-Canadian socialism) can exist. The way to achieve this social democratic state is first by parliamentary action and, in the failure of this, through force." Beaulieu was one of the many FLQ sympathizers of that time, however, like most, he was not willing to "go out and plant a bomb."

To many students of this restless era, the Felquistes were pictured as "impatient rebels with a justified cause", especially since they were refused political status. "They do not want to kill but want to lift Quebec from its state of deplorable apathy. They did more for Quebec independence than any other men have done for years and they are true examples of the altruism and devotion a group of young people can have for a political cause with which they are inspired," Beaulieu wrote.

The growing awareness among Quebec students of the exploitation and injustice of workers and especially Quebec workers, caused Quebec students to see NFCUS's role differently than their English confrères who were reported to be more interested in sports than politics and who, for the most part, represented the exploiters, not the exploited.

Beaulieu, in another article in the *Daily* of 1963, neatly summed up the growing feelings of the Quebec student. "Two nations exist within the same State. One is the majority with respect to numbers, and with respect to political and economic primacy: the Anglo-Saxons. The other, with respect to culture: the Québécois. In the total picture, one dominates and the other is dominated. That is fine if one is lucky enough to be on the right side. But if one has the misfortune of living on this other side of the fence, everything is quite different."

The Quebec students felt the need to form their own union, thus in 1964 UGEQ (l'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec) was formed despite numerous attempts to restructure NFCUS to give the French minority a larger voice. Quebec French and English student unions worked more or less in harmony for a few years until disagreements arose between the member universities and CEGEPs concerning the role of UGEQ. Some believed that UGEQ was adopting a "narrow nationalism" in a manner contrary to its basic objectives. According to one student journalist who witnessed that era, "if the question is defined as purely nationalist, we run the risk of creating a regressive division in the



student movement, at a time when English-speaking students are becoming more activist and willing to participate in a student movement."

In March 1969, Opération McGill français was staged uniting 15,000 demonstrators on the McGill campus. The purpose was to expose McGill as one of the fortresses of English-Canadian and American capitalism forcing the Québécois in a state of economic, political and cultural servitude.

For a number of McGill students, and for all Quebecfrancophone students at that memorable march, chanting "McGill français" and "McGill aux Québécois", the time for organizing around purely student-power issues had passed, and it was necessary to participate in the struggle for Quebec independence and socialism.

That year also saw the memorable St.-Jean Baptiste '69 parade and the Quebec City Coliseum demonstrations to ridicule the Union Nationale leadership convention. In the fall, the Montreal police strike coupled with the dispute between taxi drivers and Murray Hill business shattered calm in the streets of Montreal.

In that same month, the Union Nationale government was attempting to railroad Bill 63 (a bill that would give parents the right to choose the language of instruction in school) into law. Léandre Bergeron, the Quebec historian, stated: "The French language, already badly battered, was not to see its inferiority couched in articles of law. Bill 63 was the legal confirmation of the domination of the colonizer's language... The opposition of the Québécois people was clear. For two weeks they demonstrated on the streets all over Quebec, and there were teach-ins and general walkouts in the universities, CEGEPs and secondary schools."

With its participation in Opération McGill français and the anti-Union Nationale demonstrations, UGEQ began to see its potential as an organizer and mobilizer of Quebec students.

However, UGEQ was plagued with internal political struggles and dissolved in discord later in the year. The arguments in UGEQ also spilled over into the francophone student press service—PEN. Presse Etudiante Nationale had been founded in 1943 by Gérard D. Levesque, and had consistently pursued an activist course. With PEN's collapse in 1970, there would be no francophone news service in Quebec until 1975 when ANEQ was founded and constituted a new PEN as its press organ.

The elections in April 1970 brought a disproportionate government to power—the Bourassa Liberals with 44% of the vote and 72 seats, the Union Nationale with 20% of the vote and 17 seats, and the PQ with 24% of the vote but only seven seats.

In October 1970, Quebec erupted with the FLQ kidnapping of James Cross. It was an attempt to make the workers of Quebec aware of their exploitation and the strength that could be mustered

through unity to overthrow the bourgeois state. But the FLQ radical action was done for the workers, not with them, and was thus regarded as criminal, not revolutionary. Thousands of informed Québécois nevertheless supported the goals of the FLQ although they did not endorse the barbaric means taken to achieve them.

At this time, student action in Quebec was disjointed with no central organization to unite the students against their common problems. According to Bergeron, the main cause of the demobilization of students in Quebec was the harsh repression in the schools. "Radical teachers at the elementary and secondary level were systematically fired, radical students were kicked out. At the university level, besides all this, political science was scrapped in favour of business administration. The new Université du Québec, set up in the early 1970s in vacant factory buildings to give night courses to working people, became a traditional pro-capitalist institution as soon as the students and professors tested its 'democratic structure'." The University of Quebec has been plagued with disorder and strikes ever since its founding.

The English student story

The English Canadian equivalent to UGEQ, following the 1964 NFCUS split, was the fairly passive Canadian Union of Students (CUS). CUS concerned itself mainly with developing education policies, however, because of poor communication channels, internal conflicts and general ineffectiveness. It too folded by November 1969, partly due to the pressure of the commercial press that portrayed CUS as a violent organization. The commercial press seemed to support its arguments by drawing parallels between radical student activity in Quebec and student efforts in the rest of Canada, where, in fact, no parallels existed.

Between the downfall of CUS in 1969 and 1972, various provincial student organizations rose and fell. However, in the early 70s the possibilities of increased tuition fees in all provinces and the realization of the problems of graduating with large debts forced provincial student organizations to recognize that a national organization was essential to channel student view into the financing negotiations, to provide lobbying and research services and to restore the exchange of ideas among students.

After several attempts at establishing a national union of students, 1973 saw the official birth of NUS and a new-found belief in the possibility of an organized student movement in Canada. At the founding conference, 27 student unions representing 125,000 students joined NUS. The work had just begun, according to a NUS document: "...it takes a lot more than a successful conference to build a strong student movement. NUS was crippled by a lack of internal continuity, inexperienced leadership and the still-strong isolationism of many student governments. It was only in the spring of 1975 that

student leaders felt confident about NUS's survival."

NUS-ANEQ relations are limited and, as yet, not well-developed, but both organizations feel confident of improved links in the future, for both have similar goals—to defend student interests and promote unity among students. One example of this is the well-developed news and documents exchange between the two groups.

The Canadian University Press [CUP]

Officially founded in December 1937, CUP's first goal was to promote a full exchange of student newspapers between all universities. Articles and information had been flowing back and forth between certain newspapers since their creation, however, CUP, an offspring of NFCUS, made the exchanges official. Because CUP developed into a cooperative news exchange, many small papers for the first time began to receive news and help that had previously been the privilege of only the large student journals. When CUS dissolved in 1969 CUP was the only viable national student organization remaining. UGEQ had fallen and PEN was on the point of collapse.

However, CUP, as a solid link between university newspapers and as a news service, was lacking, due to limited funds and equipment, an efficient up-to-date service. Newspapers across the country grew dissatisfied with the organization and, in 1975, the nearly 70 member papers voted to expand the services of CUP. Additional staff reporters and field workers were hired and two experimental "regional bureaus" were established, one in Quebec (in the office of the McGill Daily) and the other in British Columbia. The function of these bureaus and the bureau chiefs was to coordinate news between the student newspapers of the region and to relay pertinent news to the national office in Ottawa. In Quebec, there are 11 anglophone CEGEP and university newspapers which have witnessed their first year of cooperation and efficient news exchange.

Because of the enormous success of these regional bureaus, and the new-found solidarity between the post-secondary newspapers, delegates attending their month's CUP conference in Ottawa voted to install similar bureaus in two other regions in Canada—the Atlantic provinces and the prairie provinces.

A telex network will be established next year in the hopes of a viable student news service linking every newspaper in Canada.

However, this country is large, and despite good intentions and common interests among students in Canada, CUP members express strong feelings of regionalism, and varied political outlooks, usually depending on the size of the campuses they serve.

CUP is plagued with the lack of a common goal among the member newspapers—newspapers which range from daily publications serving student bodies of 20,000 (the McGill Daily) to publications which appear once every two weeks serving community colleges and CEGEPs of 3000 students.

One of the major problems of CUP is the lack of Quebec and francophone coverage, which is essential to any Canadian news service. Such was not always the case, however, for up until 1965 PEN and CUP were involved in extensive exchanges and cooperation, until differing political views and interests severed links between the francophone and anglophone student press organizations.

Following the split, four Quebec university newspapers including the McGill Daily organized a Quebec national news exchange (PUQ) which lasted only until political differences over the question of nationalism and education caused the anglophones and francophones to go their own ways.

Since February, PEN in Quebec City and the Montreal bureau of CUP have been involved in an active news exchange both by mail and teletype. This is the first time in 10 years that two student press groups in Quebec have cooperated on any large scale. With the institution of the CEGEP system, this cooperation and exchange is all the more needed.

Interim Secretary-General of the revived PEN, Daniel Pauquet, has expressed interest in creating an independent Quebec student news exchange between all Quebec newspapers which number well over 50. The general sentiment is that despite language and cultural differences, students across Quebec and Canada have common interests and problems and have a right to be informed of pertinent issues which will affect them directly and affect education in years to come. Only a strong, united student press organization can effectively inform students of education issues that are constantly overlooked by the commercial press.

Even though education is a provincial prerogative, there are definite trends that are common to all provinces. Differential fee hikes for visa students, tuition fee hikes and education cutbacks of all kinds are examples of issues facing students all across the country.

UQAM;

The lessons learned

By Pauline Vaillancourt

There is really nothing unusual about a university being closed for 19 weeks. Generally university sessions comprise only about 30 weeks. The remainder of the year is devoted to examinations, administration, research, and vacations. But the recent closing of the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) from mid-October until late February was different. It left 14,000 students, 500 professors, and 600 support staff in a period of limbo, waiting on a day-to-day basis for nearly four months. Classes were not in session. Research projects were interrupted. Students hesitated between abandoning their studies or waiting for the possibility of a settlement.

UQAM was different from the beginning

A bill passed by the Quebec National Assembly established the Université du Québec in 1968. The legislation specified UQAM as an open, critical, and popular University. Students and professors were to participate in the administration of the university, though the details of that participation were not specified. The professors' union, Le Syndicat des Professeurs de l'Université du Québec à Montréal (SPUQ) formalized and gave additional legal weight to these rights at an early date. SPUQ signed its first collective agreement with the administration in 1971 after a three-week strike. The initial collective agreement was renewed in 1973. Only minor changes were negotiated at that time. Most importantly, a strike was avoided.

Administrators provoked the strike

Robert Després was appointed President of the University of Québec network by Robert Bourassa in 1973. The summer following his appointment he pushed through the Board of Governors a reform program calling for complete restructuring of the University and for centralization of power. The proposed changes would have turned over complete control of the university to Després and those he appointed. Després' view of the university as a business enterprise became apparent throughout his reform program. Participation of students and professors was to be severely limited. These changes could not be put into effect immediately at UQAM because the professors' collective agreement defined these matters. But, the termination of that collective agreement in May 1976 provided Després with an opportunity to implement his proposed reforms. Professors opposed these changes, attempting to maintain their acquired rights.

Negotiations progressed slowly during the summer of 1976. On October 15 SPUQ sent a delegation to the administration indicating its readiness to settle for a collective agreement based on the status quo with salary raises equal to those granted to the public service sector in Quebec in 1976. The administration rejected the union's offer. They had purchased a fail-safe insurance policy reported to cost \$300,000, which protected them against any legal action resulting from a possible professors' strike. In effect, if the university year was cancelled, the administration could receive nearly a million dollars in compensation from the insurance company.

The uncompromising stance of the administration, together with the complete refusal to negotiate, meant that professors had little alternative but to strike or to accept a cut in pay and restricted input into the decision-making process within the university.



Education: The fundamental split

The underlying divergence in the administration's and professors' position on the question of university structures went far beyond the formal organization of the university or specific articles of the collective agreement. It can be traced to differences in the concept of education and the university's place in the modern world. President Després, closely allied to the financial milieu, believed education should serve big business. The development of skills required by business should be the primary goal. Success or failure of a university education should be the primary goal. Success or failure of a university education should be judged on its marketability. The professors, through their union and various departmental assemblies, rejected this singularly pragmatic definition of higher education.

Education at UQAM has a tradition of being above all, critical. It is one of the few Canadian universities where the theoretical and actual meet head on. Partly due to student input in the teaching process and partly because of the avant-garde ideas of the professors themselves, UQAM has come to be synonymous with "relevant" education. Students may undertake group projects, and do research in the community. Many receive university credit for work experiences in the milieu in which they may some day be employed. But most importantly, skepticism, questioning, criticism, and objective observation are accepted and encouraged. While field work gives students an appreciation for the practical, solid theoretical and philosophical issues are not neglected. The overall goal is to permit the student to approach concrete problems with imagination and flexibility.

UQAM graduates are less likely than those of other universities to take their place in the ranks, to fit into rigid institutional settings upon graduation. Mr. Després, and those whom he represents, would prefer that UQAM students be trained in the deferential behaviour models and traditional conservative thought patterns that characterize graduates of so many other universities.

Why did the strike last so long?

Negotiations saw SPUQ offer numerous concessions. The administration seldom reciprocated. There was little to motivate sincere negotiations on the part of the administration. On a number of occasions representatives named by the administration revealed that they had no mandate to compromise. When negotiation sessions were called by the government-appointed conciliators, the administration's team was frequently hours late. They often "forgot" important documents required



Jacques Parizeau, Minister of Finance, was one of the PQ ministers who publicly supported the centralization of power, originally proposed by Després, in the UQAM conflict. "President Després, closely allied to the financial milieu, believed education should serve big business. The development of skills required by business should be the primary goal."



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for discussions on the day's agenda, thus bringing about the suspension of the meeting. When agreement was reached between the two sides on a particular point, the administration's team frequently returned the next day repudiating the agreed-upon compromise because Després or his representative at the Montreal campus, Maruice Brossard, had vetoed it in the meantime.

Després and the administration saw little reason to seek a settlement. They were quite willing to close UQAM rather than allow it to continue to exist in its present form. Their position was supported by the Liberals who held power at the beginning of the strike, and the situation changed little with the election of the PQ. While the PQ program was committed to student and professor control of the universities, the party was plagued with pressing problems inherited from the Bourassa government during the first weeks after the election. Once it could devote attention to UQAM it found itself seriously divided on the steps to take. Some members of the party, those closest to the business sector, shared Després' conception of the role of the university, and his willingness to close the university, if necessary, to destroy the professors' union once and for all. Jacques Parizeau, Minister of Finance, for example, publicly stated his sentiments along these lines (LE JOUR, 4/2/77, P. 8). Other PQ ministers and deputies, including some riding organizations, publicly protested the party's lack of support for the professors.

The four-month strike approached its end when the government-appointed conciliators took the initiative and produced a compromise document. The professors accepted this document, although it gave a clear preference to the administration's position. Their acceptance was, however, contingent on the university's agreeing to the status quo on the important article 7 which safeguarded the professors' predominance over educational matters. The university's Board of Governors, and Després himself, while probably personally opposed to this settlement, were forced to agree for two reasons. First, behind-the-scenes political pressure was tremendous. Second, a rejection of the union's offer would appear blatantly unreasonable and would have been presented as such by the mass media.

Winning even when the odds are against you

The administration's strategy in the UQAM strike failed to take into consideration a number of factors. A tremendous solidarity existed between students, faculty, and support staff. Amazing support from outside UQAM sustained the professors' struggle. Financial support from the entire organized union movement in Quebec was overwhelming. Large unions offered substantial financial assistance.

The CEQ, for example, agreed to act as guarantor for a \$100,000 loan for SPUQ. Smaller unions passed support statements, joined the picket lines, and marched in demonstrations organized to support the strike. The UQAM Caisse Populaire made private loans available to professors at low rates of interest. Because of inter-union solidarity and outside support, SPUQ was able to stand firm, refusing to return to work with a collective agreement below the status quo.

The experience at UQAM is important to all organized professional teachers. Its lessons are also theirs. What can we conclude from studying what happened at UQAM? Most importantly, we learn that acquired rights, issues successfully negotiated in previous collective agreements, may be called into question at any time. We have come to expect that public sector strikes will be long and difficult but that the forces of reaction can be defeated. Solidarity across the union movement proved crucial at UQAM. From our experience we have come to conclude that tactics employed by public service "bosses" differ little from those of their private sector equivalents. Attempts to split union members, to play one union against another, were common. Public money was spent to mount a publicity campaign which distorted the issues and failed to address the major questions. Union busting was a major part of the administrations' strategy. During the strike we learned as well that affiliation with a strong union centrale is crucial. The CSN, in our case, provided financial assistance amounting to more than \$60,000. Distributed on the picket line each week, these payments allowed us to continue the strike until our basic demands were met. Few professors at UQAM remain naive about power today. Few professors propose that the union limit its interest exclusively to what goes on in the classroom. We have learned that such a position allows the administration to jeopardize our autonomy in that very classroom and ultimately sacrifices the quality of education we can offer to our students. The university is our concern.

There were personal experiences coming out of our strike that are of some importance. The weeks on the picket line gave many of us our first opportunity to get to know our colleagues better. Morale and solidarity have been improved as a result of the strike. Many suffered financially. All of us will sacrifice much of the time we would have devoted to research this year, because we are obliged to teach all summer to make up lost time. But the costs of the strike are small when compared to the benefits. The emphasis in education at UQAM will continue to be on relevance, not "rentabilité".

GTX-Nadeau reforms:

Assembly line CEGEPS to cater to industry

By Jennifer Robinson

CEGEPS are undergoing their fourth major reform since their birth less than ten years ago. The subtle strategy recommended by the recently-released GTX Report will completely and methodically transform the colleges into institutions which cater to corporate demands.

According to Pierre-Louis Guertin, president of the Fédération des enseignants de CEGEP, a small minority representing industry controls our educational system and is using the schools to further its own interests. "We will support any reforms which attempt to have the school system serve the collective interests of workers. But we will fight any bill that attempts to strengthen the control of a minority over our educational system."

With regard to the Nadeau-GTX reforms, Guertin, in a letter to the Minister of Education, Jacques Yvan Morin, raises three points:

1) Degradation of instruction:

The GTX-Nadeau reforms propose a "formation fondamentale" consisting of 60 credits to replace the present system of 85, 95 or 105 credits. Because students will take fewer specialized courses, they will be forced to enter the working market as apprentices. As a consequence, students will depend on industry to complete their training in a specific task. The reforms also recommend that the CEGEP's pre-university program become more specialized and orient students toward specialized trades. This would mean that collegial education would be geared not toward an understanding of the society, but toward training students to conform to the set norms.

Furthermore, the GTX-Nadeau reforms recommend that resource people from industry be used as instructors and that CEGEPs seek funding directly from industry which would allow for direct corporate control over the CEGEPs.

2) Degradation of working conditions:

Also, the GTX-Nadeau reforms touch on such things as job security for teachers, the right of teachers to participate in decision-making administrative bodies, and departmental autonomy. Because of the recommended taxing of corporate personnel to teach in the CEGEPs, the role of the teachers that will be needed or wanted as technical specialists and corporate employees gradually take over teaching tasks.

According to the reforms, teachers will be less and less involved in administrative decision-making due to the major role industry representatives will take in planning the content and implementation of programs. If the GTX-Nadeau reforms are implemented, teacher-student influence in education will be literally eliminated.

3) The technical CEGEP:

The GTX-Nadeau reports trace the portrait of a CEGEP modelled on the needs and interests of in-

dustry and not on the needs and interests of a population composed of an overwhelming majority of workers. The GTX-Nadeau reforms, inspired by the OECD report on education in 1970, clearly encourage and facilitate specialization in education as opposed to general education in the professional field, and also allow for less educated and skilled workers to enter the working market.

These semi-skilled workers will better meet the requirements of jobs which are becoming increasingly complex and which have been created by the development of a technology oriented toward the reinforcement of social structures.

According to Guertin, in this period of recession and given the structural crisis of capitalism, the GTX-Nadeau reforms will mean lower state education costs and an increase in number of unskilled workers available for the working market. Various other recommendations in the GTX-Nadeau report

would reinforce social classes. Studies show that most "working class" students opt for technical training as opposed to a more general education.

Because of the proposed private financing of CEGEPs it is possible that certain CEGEPs will be discriminated against.

The Fédération des enseignants de CEGEP has demanded that the Minister of Education immediately suspend all applications of the GTX-Nadeau Report. Insisting that these propositions intend to reinforce a society based on inequality and exploitation of human labour, Guertin noted that the goals of the reforms were in line with those of the former Liberal government. However, the reforms recommended by the GTX-Nadeau Report do not correspond with the aspirations of the Fédération which he represents, nor, Guertin stated, should it correspond with the aspirations of the present PQ government.

Professors intransigent on academic decision making

By Josée Gravel

Academics can breathe easier now that the Laval and UQAM conflicts, the longest academic strikes in the history of North America, have been resolved. Even the Ministry of Education which, out of desperation when seeing the unfavourable turn of public opinion hinting at an inquiry into higher education, now seems to rest on its laurels.

However, the collective agreements, because they are temporary, provide a false sense of security. In three or four years, when the parties return to the negotiation table, it is to be expected that the same controversial issues will again come up for negotiation and the same deadlocks and walkouts will occur. Concerning job security, the professors will be more demanding in future as the rate of student drop-outs continues to rise and their position in certain departments becomes imperilled.

Similarly with the economic conditions deteriorating in Quebec and the consequent State cutbacks in university financing, the teacher-administrator relationship is not likely to be harmonious. In the name of academic freedom and university autonomy professors will again insist intransigently for greater participation in administrative functions as they find themselves disagreeing with the State's budgetary priorities. Because the administrators act as a channel to the State's wishes, it will again rule out such proposals.

The universities' financial dependence on the State is recognized by most academics to be the

'virus' which spread unionization throughout Quebec. As a result of the Quiet Revolution, the Quebec government suddenly replaced the Church as the official purveyor of universities. Having to cope at the same time with the masses invading the Quebec universities, the State immediately implemented a policy of rationalization of budgetary choices oriented towards the demand of the labour markets. What ensued was the development in universities of an industrial model of organization which differentiated managerial functions from teaching functions, the administrators being concerned with decision-making and the professors passively acting on these decisions.

The type of academic unionization which resulted from this situation is characterized by the split nature of the negotiations. On the one hand, the professors negotiate for better working conditions which would involve a legal power assuring the fair application of tenure regulations and hiring procedure; and on the other it negotiates for a greater power in decision-making.

The content of the first type of negotiation is easier to deal with because it deals with concrete elements — dollars and numbers. The second type, however, deals with an ideology which leads to a rethinking of the university structures. Jacques-Yvan Morin recognized the dual nature of the negotiations when he proposed immediate settlement of the issues at the core of the first type of negotiations and suggested, as a long term solution, an inquiry into university affairs.

There is nothing in the professors, administration, or governments' attitudes which leads us to believe that either party will be more lenient when the present conditions of agreement expire. The only thing which might bring some originality into the affair would be a massive student involvement in negotiations.

In the UQAM and Laval conflicts, most of the people ignored the fact, and even the students themselves forgot, that they possess the means of production. Teachers and administrators are only secondary agents of production in the education system. The students should be made conscious of their power and would be expected to sit at the table during the next round of negotiations and force the parties to come to an agreement on their own terms.

Asbestos industry: Nationalize —a solution to health hazards

By Louise Legault

In his address to the Economic Club of New York last January, Premier Lévesque referred to a project of nationalization of the asbestos industry. Although no further mention of the question was made in the Throne Speech, it seems that the future of the asbestos industry in Quebec will be one of the major problems the new government will be faced with. Two recently published studies, the "Rapport Beaudry" and the "Rapport Alexandre" each deal with one of the more important aspects of the problem—health and control.

Asbestos is mostly mined in Canada, the USSR and South Africa. It is a white, waxy fibre, virtually indestructible, resistant to both temperature variations and most chemicals. Since this metal does not burn, decay or corrode, it is often used in the construction (insulation) and automotive industries. Its major manufactured forms are asbestos paper and brake linings.

Health in the asbestos industry

The health problem in the asbestos industry is a long-standing one, although little was done about it prior to the 1960s. In the US, the Johns-Manville Co. first founded the Saranac Research Laboratories in 1929, thereby establishing from the very start close links between private industry and the medical teams. Labour unions were often aware of health problems related to exposure to the metal but they could do little, being mostly preoccupied at the time with bread-and-butter questions and fearing either a plant shutdown or increased mechanization if pressure were brought to better conditions in the

plant.

It was after an international medical research conference held in New York in the early '60s that things began to occur. Prominent teams in the field were those of Dr. Irving Selikoff of the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine and Dr. Alison D. McDonald of the McGill Department of Epidemiology. Grants mostly originated from private industry; having approached both the federal and provincial governments, the McDonald team was finally subsidized by Johns-Manville in 1966.

It was not before a general strike that paralyzed the Johns-Manville New Jersey plant for six months that workers were allowed access to their medical records. They were often misinformed or not informed at all of the state of health and its relation to asbestos exposure. Four main ailments have been linked with the metal:

—asbestosis, often diagnosed as tuberculosis or pulmonary fibrosis, symptoms of which become evident some 10 years after exposure, is a scarring of the lung tissue.

—lung cancer, first reported in 1935.

—gastrointestinal cancer, first linked with exposure in 1972 by the Selikoff team.

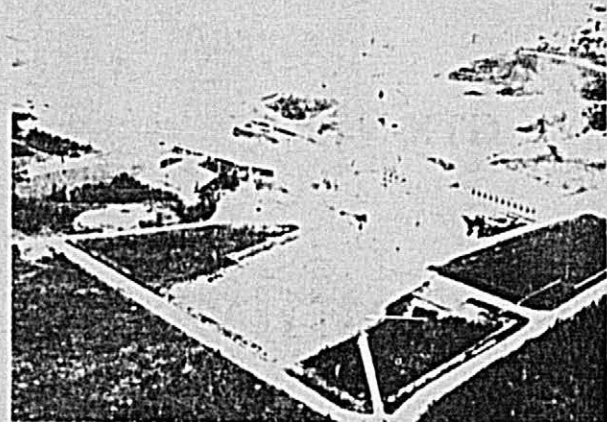
—mesothelioma, cancer of the lining of either the lung or the abdominal cavity, accompanied by a collection of fluids in those areas.

The last three became apparent only some 20 or 30 years after exposure.

A number of dust norms were legislated by the US Congress. Johns-Manville became a trend-setter being one of the first firms to establish a two fibres per cc. dust norm before this was made compulsory by American law. They were able to do this by eliminating some intermediate steps in the processing of the metal. Workers have been recycled into other fields but employment in the industry shows little increase. In Quebec between 1962 and 1974, there was an increase in employment of only six percent, even though asbestos has 19 percent of employees in the mining sector.

However, health problems do not concern only the asbestos industry. The many applications of asbestos—blankets, clothes, papers, cement and brake linings—increase the number of workers exposed to the metal. In the US, spraying of asbestos is now forbidden on construction sites. Similar ailments have been diagnosed among dock workers whose exposure dates back to World War II. When present in drinking water, asbestos has the same side effects.

The broad range of industries encompassed by the problem have led the Comité d'étude sur la salubrité dans l'industrie de l'amianté, under Chairperson Judge Beaudry, to take a much more global approach to the problem. Amongst their recommendations were the creation of an



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autonomous Régie de la Santé au Travail and the fixing of a maximum dust norm of five fibres per cc. It seems that high concentrations even on a short-term basis are more detrimental than a steady low concentration. The fixed dust norm is of course only an educated guess. Observations have been based on past conditions in the plants and although no exposure at all is certainly the best norm of all, scientists do not know exactly what rate of exposure is safe.

Until very recently in Quebec little interest had been generated in the whole field of industrial health. Only McGill University offered an option in industrial and environmental medicine in its epidemiology program. However, since 1975, some courses have been offered at Laval and work periods in the industry made optional to students of Montreal and Sherbrooke.

Asbestos and the control of the Quebec economy

Health in the asbestos industry is only one of the components of the dossier on the question. This industry is a classic example of foreign control in the Quebec economy. Canada extracts 41 percent of the total world production in asbestos. It is therefore the major contributor, the next in line being the USSR producing 31 percent. Some 75 percent of this asbestos originates from Quebec, which means that the province is responsible for 33 percent of world production.

The problem takes on all its importance when one notices that 95 percent of this production is exported in a semi-finished form, laminated asbestos. Needless to say, a fair portion of these exports goes to the US through the Canadian Johns-Manville subsidiary and one might also assume that internal preferential prices exist between the subsidiary and the head office. Canadian Johns-Manville, although a construction material producer, transforms only a negligible fraction of the asbestos extracted in Quebec.

Little has been done about this state of affairs in the past for fear of relocation. The present government has a number of possibilities it can choose from in order to remedy the situation, possibilities that have been studied in the Rapport Alexandre, *Vers une politique québécoise de l'amianté*:

—nationalization of the whole industry, a very costly process for a government in such a dismal financial spot, would not solve the problem of marketing, now mostly in the hands of the multinationals

—the creation of a board similar to the Wheat Board which would buy the production and control its commercialization

—a diversity of fiscal policies could bring the companies in line with the goals of the province

—and maybe the most feasible solution, partial nationalization by which the government can get into the production of asbestos and set an example for all other producers.

If the Quebec Government were to intervene and take over from private capital yet another domain, it would have to be very certain of the existence of markets for these products. Goals behind this nationalization should not be only more local manufacture of the metal but also the creation of many employment opportunities for a province beleaguered by such a high rate of unemployment.



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CBC issue used for political gain

By James Murelich

Almost all of what has been said and written about the "Radio-Canada-aux-séparatistes" affair since February has been in the heat of the moment, reflecting passionate stances and unsubstantiated arguments. Perhaps now, in the momentary lull, with an inquiry underway, it is possible to review what has happened and assess the charges and countercharges between the French network of the CBC and the federal government.

On February 18 CBC President Al Johnson told an Ottawa audience that the role of the CBC was to enable Canadians to "decide who they are and in what direction they must go."

"Our French network has done this particularly well in Quebec. The network was a forum. It was where things were happening. It gave the Québécois a sense of Renaissance, excitement, pride, a kind of cultural self-affirmation". Johnson's positive view of the French network, however, was not shared by all. Jean Marchand and several federal cabinet ministers verbally attacked Radio Canada for its "pro-separ-



atist bias".

Marchand began the barrage of criticism by claiming that "if the country is ever destroyed it will be in large measure because of one Crown Corporation: Radio-Canada". Trade and Commerce Minister Jean Chrétien agreed that there was a bias in Radio-Canada, yet stated at the same time that he had "nothing specific on which to base a complaint. It's simply a matter of impression. When you listen to the national news on the French network you're in a different country." Urban Affairs Minister André Ouellet went much further in his criticism, claiming that he had a list of separatists in Radio-Canada who, he said, should be fired.

Prime Minister Trudeau advised his Ministers to calm down. But, the next day he claimed that the "overwhelming majority of employees in the CBC are of separatist leaning" and that they may be trying to use the network as a "propaganda machine". Trudeau requested that the Canadian Radio, Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) conduct an inquiry into the situation. CBC President Al Johnson immediately responded that he would support the inquiry, stating that the CBC "as a corporation responsible to Parliament, and the public, (has always) accepted and co-operated fully with such inquiries".

Syndicated columnist Charles Lynch wrote the following day that "Trudeau has instructed the publicly owned CBC to bend over, and he has invited another federal agency, the CRTC, to apply the paddle where it will do the most good for Canada".

The media in Quebec, French and English alike, united in condemning this "witchhunt" in Radio-Canada. Editorials in *Le Devoir*, *Le Soleil*, and *La Presse* agreed that the network was not pure in this respect but denied any overt separatist bias on the part of Radio-Canada.

"There are rarely flagrant cases of slanting the news. In general it is a question of emphasis and the choice of news items, the type of guests and the

statements quoted", claimed Marcel Adams.

A *Gazette* editorial stated that the tactics of the federal Liberals "smack more of the Inquisition than the processes of a free society". The Quebec Press Council expressed fears that the inquiry "could cause serious prejudice to the credibility, integrity and independence of the functions of the news media". The Federal Government and the Quebec media were irreconcilably opposed over the issue, as government tampering with the "freedom of the press" became the central issue. Trudeau responded by criticizing those who "make phony rushes to defend the freedom of the press."

Three days after Trudeau's request, on March 8th, the CRTC agreed to conduct the inquiry and appointed nine part-time members of the CRTC to an inquiry committee. Harry Boyle, Chairperson of the CRTC, explained that the committee would look into only formal complaints that were submitted to the CRTC before April 15th, for the report had to be ready by July 1.

The CRTC stated that they had not yet received any complaints from the public on pro-separatist bias in Radio-Canada. Yet the Prime Minister stated in the Commons the same day that "There is a loud, continuing and even agonized cry about the CBC destroying the unity of this country". André Ouellet added that he had personally received complaints from "thousands of people". Despite the Federal Government's statements of popular support, Le Devoir, on March 1st, reported that CRTC President Boyle had stated that he had received only five letters from citizens, three supporting the inquiry and two opposing it. Over a week later the CRTC had received only 70 submissions and Boyle pointed out that they concerned CBC programming and were not necessarily complaints of pro-separatist bias.

Statistics released by the CBC show that, of the 3,899 letters received last year, only 45 complained of separatist bias in the French network. Johnson pointed out that CBC management constantly monitors programs for mistakes, distortions or bad judgement. While admitting that there had been "a



few cases of bad journalism", Johnson denied evidence of any "systematic distortion" in favour of separatism.

The inquiry committee is awaiting more specific complaints so that they may investigate particular cases of separatist bias on the part of Radio-Canada. Verbal attacks on both Radio-Canada and the Federal Government have dwindled as the slow process of a formal inquiry gets underway.

Not one of the federal ministers who have cried out against Radio-Canada has been willing to provide any evidence of alleged pro-separatist bias in the CBC. Speaking of Trudeau, John Gray of the *Gazette* wrote that "For a man who takes some public pride in never watching television, Trudeau seems to have alarmingly firm ideas about what he never sees". Some have sarcastically labelled the inquiry the "Commissariat on Morals and Ethics".

Many believe that the majority of employees at Radio-Canada are of separatist leaning, yet Trudeau and his colleagues jump the gun by implying that those who share this political view distort programming and news to suit their ideology. Before Trudeau called for the inquiry, Secretary of State John Roberts advised his colleagues "to cool the situation and try and look at it on the basis of established evidence and not on the basis of impression." He pointed out that "the CBC should be in a position to make its judgements entirely on what it considers to be newsworthiness and its professional standards of objectivity." Roberts condemned censoring the CBC and stated emphatically that he did not side with the members of his party who desired censorship.

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The unterminating saga of francophone anti-semitism

By Marie Poirier

My comment on the Jewish community in Quebec, provocatively entitled "Anglo-Saxon elite promoted anti-semitism" (*Daily*, February 21) aroused passions and brought letters on the subject for a month.

I recognize not having been clear enough due to the complexity of the subject and the very nature of a comment which contains personal opinions by definition.

After all these letters, it is normal for me to reply. In everyone's best interests, it is better to close the debate and let the issue die out from these pages. The subject of minority groups and their relationship with the majority, especially the Jewish community, is a controversial one, because everyone, as a member of a distinct national group, is affected.

So-called rational analyses are difficult to attempt because the authors are both judge and party. They must sever all ties with their own interests and minimize the influence of their own backgrounds in order to analyze the events. Such historical debates are better suited to scholarly journals than the pages of the *Daily*, but these specialized publications are inaccessible to many undergraduate students.

Before concluding the reply, I ask and partly answer two questions: one on the writing of Quebec Jewish history, the other on the role of social

classes in shaping national feeling.

Why summarize more than 200 years of Jewish presence in Quebec under the sole heading of anti-semitism? Unfortunately, discrimination existed in Quebec society and must be explained and accounted for but Quebec Jewish history is much more. It is a fascinating subject that has seldom been explored.

Looking exclusively at anti-semitism, and above all from its emotional side, would be like Quebec history cursing the Conquête and longing for the not-so-good old days of the French Régime, as the early twentieth century traditional Québécois historians did.

In general, contemporary Jewish historiography opposes the "lamenting" style of writing Jewish history. When these authors look to anti-semitism, they place it in its historical, social and economic context and try to evaluate its importance, neither exaggerating nor denying it.

Two interpretations are used in order to understand the relationships between majority groups and the majority: the national and the class interpretations. The national interpretation states that national origins are the best determinant of people's political behaviour. According to this interpretation, a Québécois worker has more in common with a Québécois boss than with an English-speaking worker because both share common national origins.

The class analysis emphasizes social class over nationality. Workers, whatever their national origins, have the same interests and demands. Without denying national instincts in workers, the class analysis states that workers are more concerned with unions, wages and labour conditions. Nationalism is essentially a middle-class phenomenon which has been used in history as a tool to prevent workers' unity because it frightens the management, the government and the middle classes.

As stated earlier, the *Daily* is not the place to interpret such historical subjects. Other issues are more relevant to McGill students, although this topic is still controversial and worthy of discussion.

Olympic village: A haven for the Golden Years?

By Ellen McKeough

McGill's School of social Work has devised a plan that would both lessen Montreal's shortage of low-income and elderly housing and solve the enigma of what to do with the Olympic Village at the same time. In a brief submitted to Sports Minister Claude Charron, minister responsible for the Olympic Village, the School proposed that the Village be renovated to properly house the elderly. But the School does not feel the creation of an isolated community for the aged is a healthy idea.

"We would argue against the adaptation of the Village to a total complex for this senior age group. We could, however, envisage a development involving mixed low income housing providing for a wide age group and including a substantial number of elderly and disabled people."

The brief states that the physical structure of the Village would allow for "the re-creation of a series of sub-communities based on each level, which could represent terraced streets in which the elderly could live independent but integrated lives with support from neighbours and a central social welfare network."

The Olympic Village is a glamorous structure, built to temporarily house athletes, and as such is not equipped to meet the rather special needs of the aged. In light of this, the School has included several possible renovations to the Village in its proposal.

"In arguing for the inclusion of a number of units for the retired we would wish to draw attention to

the need for conversions, with special reference to safety and aids to mobility in bathrooms.

"We also believe that corporate provisions would need to include a Health Centre, an occupational and social centre and social service facilities designed to ensure that elderly residents could live integrated and full lives within their community."

David Hobman, a visiting professor, and the first director of Age Concern England, along with Professor Dorothy Sirota of McGill, first made the proposal at a class in the School of Social Work for, according to Hobman, students should actively apply their classroom experience to the world. I believe teaching has to be related to reality. Also, I felt it would be an interesting exercise for the class. Students are thoughtful citizens and their views should be heard."

Feeling there was no time to lose in submitting the brief, Hobman did not consult elderly groups though he felt that he should have done so. He added that since then, however, he has sent a copy of the brief to the Senior Citizens Forum and hopes that their representatives will come to class to discuss the proposal.

Françoise Marchand, a director of Senior Citizens' Forum, is not satisfied with the brief. The Forum had already discussed a plan similar to that of the School, but had dismissed it because the Village "is too out of the way, even for people who live in the east end. It's too far from the churches and regular stores. People would feel like they were in foreign territory, somewhere out in the wild." Marchand emphasized the lack of inside channels of communication as a major deterrent to her endorsement of the brief. As the Village presently stands, one would have to go out onto an open balcony in order to visit neighbours. Marchand also feels that "only seniors used to living in high rises and in an impersonal milieu would like it."

Christina Larg, one of the students who drew up the brief stressed the large student contribution in its development. Larg cited that a major advantage of the mixing of low income and elderly housing was the assistance the elderly could get from their neighbours. "The aged would not be isolated as they often are in tenements."

In response to Marchand's criticisms of the proposal, Larg admitted that the Village is presently unsuitable for elderly housing, "but with our changes, it would be fine."

The office of the Sports Minister refused to comment officially on the brief, acknowledging only that it had received it. The office said, however, that a response has been "forwarded to the writers" over two weeks ago, though according to Professor Sirota it has not yet been received. Larg stated that the class is going to write another letter to Charron requesting an answer.

Gilbert Cerat



CBC...

continued from page 16

An article in the *Gazette* noted that "It has been argued that taxpayers should not have to support the expression of allegedly anti-Canadian viewpoints. Yet surely the greater danger would be taxpayer support of suppression of free speech by a governmental agency."

Boyle, chairperson of the inquiry committee, has admitted that the inquiry "cannot accomplish miracles, cannot be definitive" with a July 1 deadline, not to mention the lack of specific complaints upon which to base their inquiry. Michel Roy of *Le Devoir* stated, "It would be unrealistic for the CRTC to make a close study of the problem posed by the relation between information and national unity. To begin with, it is inconceivable to envisage information in this perspective". He added that the best that we can hope for out of this whole thing "is a constant and sincere effort towards journalistic honesty."

It has been noted that the CBC separatist affair peculiarly coincides with the election victory of the Parti Québécois and at a time when the Prime Minister's own personal popularity is rising due to his hard-line stance on separatism. This attack on the CBC occurred about a month before the Minister of Communications, Jeanne Sauvé, unveiled the new proposed federal telecommunications legislation which would give the federal government broad powers over the now fairly independent CRTC.

In the proposed telecommunications legislation one passage states that efficient telecommunications are essential to the "sovereignty and integrity of Canada" and that it should "safeguard, enrich and strengthen the cultural, political, social and economic fabric of Canada". As Peter Thomson of the *Montreal Star* wrote, "The proposed changes to the CRTC are much more alarming. If regarded in an unkind light, they could be seen as a move towards making the whole communications system a massive governmental propaganda organization". One can only hope that the CBC affair is a government gamble for popularity and not the "threat" which it could conceivably be viewed as.

As Secretary of State John Roberts emphasized in a March 5 press conference, "we cannot examine the political party membership or adherence of people. To me the day that we took very significant steps to turn the CBC into a propaganda instrument of the government would be the day we would be declaring our sense of lack of confidence in our system."



PQ municipal policy:

Fencing with the cities

By Ron Doyle

The Parti Québécois government has been in power less than four months. Its urban policies are still in the process of coalescing. The ministers responsible are still exploring the parameters of their portfolios. Nevertheless some important trends have developed. The PQ government, despite its urban roots, is making no concessions in dealing with Quebec municipalities. One of the newly elected government's first tasks was to push through Bill 82 which forces Montreal to assume its share of the \$214 million Olympic deficit. The Bill also requires Montreal, for the first time, to publicly reveal its fiscal arrangements.

According to Guy Tardif, Minister of Municipal Affairs, Bill 82 founds and important precedent that may be extended to all Quebec municipalities. If extended it would allow provincial authorities to gain a precise view of how municipal borrowing is necessary and to establish financing criteria. Tardif estimates that, at present, 160 Quebec municipalities are saddled with loan repayments that reach the critical ceiling of 15 to 20 percent of their municipal evaluation.

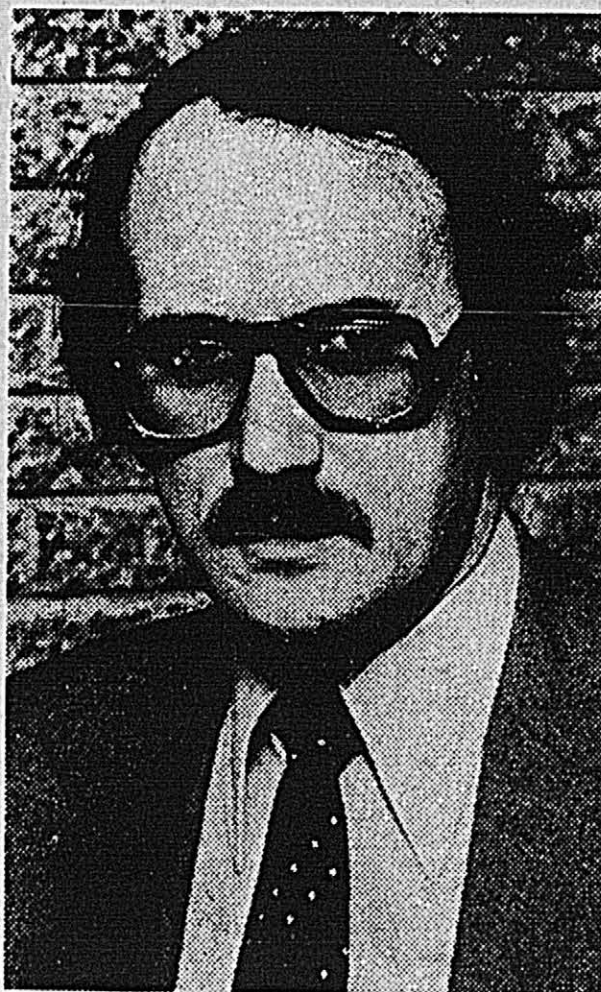
"It has often been said," recalled Tardif, "that Quebecers had the triple burden of unemployment, taxation, and debt. For unemployment and taxation, we have precise statistics. It is important for us also to have them for debt. It is simply logical management."

Tardif reflects the relatively austere line taken by the PQ in regard to municipal spending. Since December, the Minister of Municipal Affairs has warned Quebec's cities that the days of lavish grants to free-spending municipalities are over. Nowhere has this policy been made more clear and succinct than in the idyllic Eastern Townships hamlet of Bromont.

Bromont was a creation of construction baron Roland Desourdy. In the 60s, Desourdy's company won the majority of contracts to build the Eastern Townships Autoroute. He used his close ties with the ruling Liberal Party to get the route of the highway moved so it would border the land he was assembling. When Bromont was incorporated in 1964, Desourdy's brother Germain was installed as mayor. The town grew rapidly due to the generosity of provincial and federal authorities who provided millions of dollars worth of grants, loans and subsidies. The town council worried little about such niceties as balancing the budget. The Liberal government unfailingly came through every year with hefty grants to cover any deficit. This February, Guy Tardif informed Mayor Germain Desourdy that this year there would be no grant. The shocked Desourdy, realizing that this meant the town's taxes would have to be hiked by 300 percent, promptly resigned, along with the six-member council. Bromont is now under provincial trusteeship.

The situation in Bromont is by no means an isolated case. The PQ government has drastically reduced municipal grants throughout the province. Several other municipalities are also on the brink of financial collapse. Clearly the PQ's attitude is to remain aloof in the face of what it considers to be fiscal irresponsibility by the municipalities.

Guy Tardif has expressed concern about the state of democracy in Montreal. The present structure allows the mayor to reign in the shadows of power, accountable to virtually no one. Tardif sees a clear need for legislation in this area. He underlined that the role of city councillors in Montreal's administration must be upgraded. "City Councillors," the



Minister said, "should be, if not full-time, at least have more of a presence than today."

At present the 52-member City Council is little more than an audience for the Executive Committee's decrees. The 35 Civic Party councillors have been called "trained seals" by critics of the Drapeau Administration. Among the Administration's most persistent critics is the Montreal Citizens Movement. The MCM is now an embittered, divided party. Its rightist and leftist factions expend much of their energy on internal disputes. This situation has weakened the MCM's chances of forming an effective force in next year's civic elections.

A MCM government in Montreal would certainly be greeted warmly in Quebec City. Several PQ MNAs have been active in the MCM. Labour Minister Jacques Couture ran as the MCM's mayoralty candidate in the 1974 elections. Paralleling this is the PQ's stormy relationship with Mayor Jean Drapeau. Minister of Recreation, Youth and Sports Claude Charron illuminated the conflict when he quashed Drapeau's nomination as the city's representative on the Olympic Installations Board. This action indicates that, despite rhetoric about "urban democracy", the PQ will not hesitate to use its authority to usurp local autonomy when it seems convenient.

The entire question of local autonomy is seen by many observers as being a moot point. According to Section 92 of the British North America Act, provincial governments have exclusive rights to legislate on municipal matters. Whatever else they may think of the BNA Act, Quebec governments have traditionally acted positively with regard to Section 92. As the trend in Canada moves toward a looser form of federalism, the tendency within the individual provinces is to centralize.

Montrealers were abruptly made aware of this trend when they awoke on January 1, 1970 to find themselves residents of an "urban community". Bill 75, rushed through the National Assembly in less than two months, created an island-wide police force, among other things.

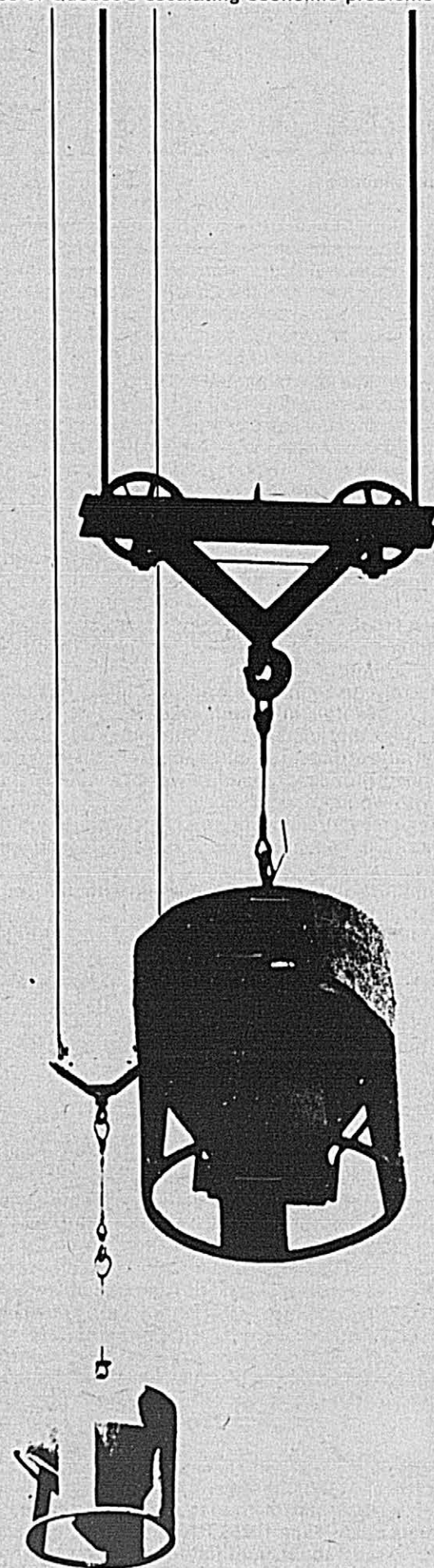
The PQ government has shown no indication that it will halt the steady erosion of municipal powers. On the contrary, its "social democratic" leanings, derived from the Swedish model, would seem to indicate greater central control. The MCM's dreams of neighbourhood "city halls" and citizen participation seem increasingly unlikely.

Although the PQ has taken a hard-line attitude in dealing with local governments, the péquistes do

promise a more humanistic policy toward individual citizens.

One of the new government's first acts was to stop the Ville-Marie Expressway from proceeding further east, a move that saved hundreds of low-cost dwellings from demolition. Bill 78, increasing the rights of tenants, was passed during the National Assembly's December mini-session.

This mass of sometimes conflicting policies adds up to an ambiguous whole. The PQ is simultaneously using its muscle to regulate local governments while increasing the protection of individual rights. It remains to be seen exactly how the PQ's commitment to urban reform will be handled in the face of Quebec's escalating economic problems.



PQ's labour policy: Sitting on a fence

By Paul Saunders

René Lévesque is up to his neck in obligations. To the organized workers of Quebec, he owes an enormous political debt. To Parti Québécois ideologues, he is pledged, according to the 1975 electoral platform, "to democratize the functioning of the economy by favouring collective forms of organization and by assuring the participation of workers in decision-making." For the public in general, he must fight against record unemployment and economic stagnation. For the all-powerful Hydro-Québec, he must promote the sort of governmental stability that will allow the state-owned utility to retain its good credit rating and have access to the additional billions needed to finance James Bay. As labour mediator Stanley Hart puts it, Lévesque is on "a collision course between the PQ's socially progressive policies and the desire for a good investment environment."

The roots of Lévesque's present predicament can be traced to the PQ's most recent electoral platform, a document containing detailed proposals on labour policy. Some of these are:

- To raise the minimum wage to \$3 (this has been done); index the minimum wage to the cost-of-living index and increases in national productivity;
- Institute stringent health and safety rules (which have been proposed); create tripartite councils to deal with working conditions;
- Take measures favouring female workers, mine workers, Handicapped workers and seasonally employed workers;
- Institute paid maternity leaves with full reinstatement upon return to work;
- Institute voluntary retirement at age 55 with the option to continue working after this age;
- Give all full-time employees at least four weeks' vacation, to be taken consecutively, if desired;
- Fix a 40-hour maximum regular work-week with everything over this classified as overtime, with a gradual lowering of this figure to compensate for technological innovation;
- Limit union representatives to citizens of Quebec (i.e. exclude international union representatives from taking part in decision-making in the province unless they are Québécois);
- Encourage the organization of all employees into the union of their choice by accelerating recognition procedures;
- Make the Rand Formula, which is already prevalent in contracts negotiated in Quebec (all workers in a bargaining unit, whether or not they belong to the union, must pay dues to the union), obligatory;
- Abolish "company unions";
- Foster sectorial organization and negotiations throughout the economy as well as "tripartite participation in the global context of economic planning";
- Make sure that legal strikes result in the shut-down of the enterprise in question (anti-scab law).

This is only a part of the labour reform package proposed by the PQ in 1975. The aim of the reforms was to lessen labour conflict in the province by allowing workers to participate in decision-making at the workplace and by giving them some control over their own lives. Of course electoral platforms are designed to win votes and not to determine

policies once a party is in power. Nonetheless, the more progressive labour organizations (CSN, CEQ) take the PQ at its word, as do the more radical party members.

Now that Lévesque is in office, he faces the unappetizing prospect of having to court Yvon Charbonneau (CEQ) and Norbert Rodrigue (CSN) while drying the tears of Pierre DesMarais (Conseil du Patronat) and certain Wall Street financiers. Like all politicians, he must fight off extremists on both sides while taking the middle road.

It won't be easy. The attitude of business toward the PQ ranges from scepticism to loathing. Unemployment mounts as investment, already in short supply in Canada, drains away. Meanwhile the CSN and the CEQ are wary of the PQ's call for "social unity." Neither is the party itself totally at ease with Lévesque's performance to date: The Montreal Centre just voted to support the anti-scab legislation included in the platform, legislation which Lévesque failed to mention in the Throne Speech of 8 March.

The Throne Speech, in fact, contained few of the many proposals outlined in the 1975 platform. Lévesque talked about guaranteed basic working conditions for non-unionized workers, safety and health provisions, and the spring economic summit. This limited range of proposals represents the PQ's perception of the trade-off between union and business support implicit in any choice of labour policy. Lévesque has effectively shelved plans for immediate, wide-ranging reforms in favour of a cautious, limited approach. Business has breathed a slight sigh of relief, the CSN and CEQ are growing more and more restless and the less vociferous FTQ appears to be satisfied for the moment. The hard-liners are currently at bay while the moderates run the show. Any controversial labour reforms will have to wait until Lévesque feels confident enough to risk a showdown with businessmen and investors.

Lévesque's precarious position was emphasized by Professor Frances Bairstow, Director of the McGill Industrial Relations Centre, during an interview with the Daily. The Parti Québécois, in calling for an economic summit meeting between labour, business and government, has chosen to emphasize cooperation over conflict. Yet "the CSN and the CEQ are philosophically opposed to any arrangement that involves cooperating with employers," Norbert Rodrigue, leader of the CSN, risks a membership rebellion even if he just sits down at the same table with representatives of business and government. Neither is the PQ cabinet unified, as different ministers have made conflicting



Professor Frances Bairstow of the McGill Industrial Relations Centre.



Premier Lévesque: "A prejudice favourable to workers?"

statements on economic policy. As for industry-wide bargaining, Professor Bairstow points out that inter-union conflict, as exemplified by the CSN / FTQ dispute in the construction industry, poses a threat in certain sectors, including the public service.

Beyond all union infighting and ministerial confusion, the biggest problem facing the PQ, says Professor Bairstow, is unemployment. Progressive labour legislation will improve the climate of employer / employee relations in the province, but putting the unemployed back to work must be the government's first priority. The Quebec worker, being pragmatic, associates good government with a steady job and a good income. The failure of the previous government to cope with economic stagnation swept Robert Bourassa out of office; similarly, René Lévesque will be held responsible for high unemployment and other economic ills. According to Professor Bairstow, "the only way that Lévesque can survive is if the provincial economy achieves some stable level of production."

Since the North American economy is running well below capacity and government funds are in short supply, the short-run outlook for Quebec's economy is bleak. So progressive labour programs will suffer from both a lack of governmental resources and a lack of private initiative.

Professor Bairstow feels that the long-run situation holds more hope for the workers of Quebec. After all, she says, "it can't get much worse than it was under the previous government." In addition, "There is much multinational money floating around, and to those who are in charge of investing it, Quebec doesn't look so bad in comparison to some other areas." As an example, she cited a firm that had its holdings nationalized in several African and Latin American nations, and then saw its Australian operations plagued by labour unrest. The present investment and unemployment problems in Quebec have to be considered in the light of worldwide conditions, which are, in many cases, much worse.

The Parti Québécois has been confronted with the dismal reality of the North American economy. The forceful labour policy outlined in the 1975 platform has been shoved aside while Lévesque considers his options. After the May economic summit a clearer picture should emerge but, even then, it is apparent that basic reforms in Quebec's labour relations will have to wait until unemployment lessens and the uncertainty caused by the independence question is resolved. In this waiting game, the losers will be the workers of Quebec, who look towards the PQ for changes in the system of labour relations that will give them a greater say in the running of their lives.

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History impedes unionization in Quebec

by Lewis Gottheil

Why are only 36% of Canadian non-agricultural employees unionized?

A review of the related literature offers a number of possible explanations.

Firstly, as an overview, John Porter, in his book "The Vertical Mosaic" states that contemporary North American ideology and "public opinion" still views trade unions as essentially illegitimate and criminal institutions which are inherently guilty of contravening basic and irrefutable laws of the capitalist free market, and the dominance of capital over labour.

Thus, unions are portrayed very poorly in the mass media, and labour leaders are generally prejudged as guilty and irresponsible, until miraculously proved otherwise, thus creating a critically unfavourable predisposition among unorganized workers towards their organized "confreres". This is generally the first barrier that trade unionists must hurdle before they can organize new members.

Firstly, Canada's unemployment figures are consistently higher than the Western European core average. This is a key factor because Ashenfelter

and Johnson write that a major cost of joining a union is the employer's capacity for retaliation. This capacity grows as unemployment grows.

Secondly, the persistence of craft trade unionism in Canada, and the very fragmented nature of our "international" American-dominated Canadian labour movement, all combine to reduce the power, size, occurrence, and effectiveness of union membership drives. Union membership drives are viewed by Ashenfelter and Johnson as factors which depress the cost of union affiliation and encourage union growth. This noted lack of effective membership drives in Canada thus has a dire effect on Canadian trade union growth. Laxer in "Canada's Unions" (page 158) quotes a 1970 CALURA (Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act) report which documents a net export of money from Canadian "international" locals to American "international" headquarters. This export of funds may be a cause of the slow growth in union membership in Canada. Laxer also documents how native Canadian unions, mostly of the industrial type, are growing much quicker than comparative American "international" unions in Canada, illustrating perhaps that craft unions are simply refraining from expanding their membership rolls even though they have the funds to do so. Apparently, craft unions refuse to use their resources to organize potential allied industrial unions. The north-south axis of America "international" unionism takes precedence over the efforts to strengthen the east-west character of Canadian trade union links. An amalgamation of the many scattered and small independent and international locals across Canada could increase the funds at their disposal, the quality of their services, and the strength of their organizing drives. However, such an amalgamation will be difficult to bring about as long as the north-south tie is the most important link for the numerous tiny Canadian branches of American craft unions existing today.

Sweden, with 70% of its labour force organized, does not face these problems. European trade unions are not dominated by forces outside their own respective countries. Secondly, apropos Sweden, Ingham in "Strikes and Industrial Conflict" points out that the lack of a craft basis in Swedish manufacturing is due to a rapid and highly technological export-oriented industrialization drive Sweden experienced in the late nineteenth century, and the serious defeat that Swedish unions suffered in the General Strike of 1909 over the maintenance of Craft rights. This lack of a craft basis for union organization created one major foundation for the development of a large nationwide labour organization.

A. Kruger in his essay "The Direction of Unionism" in the book "Canadian Labour in Transition" argues that the greater the proportion of employment in the union sectors already unionized, the more difficult it is to further increase union membership. Kruger writes, "It is apparent that unions have reached near-capacity penetration in their traditionally strong sectors and future growth hinges on their ability to expand their bases in the trade, finance, service, and public administration sectors." (page 101)

It is exactly those latter industries which are steadily increasing their share of the North American labour force as monopoly capitalism evolves. (See "Labour and Monopoly Capital" by H. Braverman, Part 4 for a treatment of this trend.) If trade unions don't organize these sectors, then their membership percentage of the total labour force might even decline, because the traditionally unionized industries and sectors are not markedly



expanding their share of the total national labour force.

What are the other factors which make unionization of this expanding white collar working class difficult?

First, there is the tradition of white collar workers to view themselves as superior to organized workers and to see unions solely for those who work with their hands. Second, as Marchak, in "Women Workers and White Collar Unions" points out, there appears to be a bias on the part of predominantly male unions not to try and organize firms in which women are chiefly employed. Marchak claims that the old belief that women are not good potential trade unionists because they are not committed participants in the labour force and are only supplementary income earners, is no longer true, if it ever was.

continued on page 30



By Marie Poirier

Union organizations back Radio-Mutuel strikers

Three major union centrals (The CSN, the FTQ and the CEQ) are backing the strikers from the Francophone radio station network Radio-Mutuel. The unions have called for a boycott of the advertisers who continue to buy air-time on the Radio Mutuel network.

The strikers have published a list of all the companies involved. The provincial and federal governments have been criticized by the unions for "supporting such an anti-union firm as Radio-Mutuel by buying air time with the taxpayers' money." Crown corporations like Loto-Québec, Air Canada, Loto-Canada, and the Departments of Revenue and Post Office have continue to advertise along the strikebound radio chain.

By encouraging the government to end publicity and by boycotting the private advertisers, the union organizations are trying to bypass an injunction promulgated recently by the Canadian Labour Relations Board which forbids any concerted campaign against the advertisers, by picketing, distributing pamphlets, or media publicity. The passing of this injunction forms a precedent in Canada.

Also, it is the first time, since the Front Commun strike of 1973, that the three major Quebec union centrals have joined together to condemn and deliberately defy a Labour Board injunction.

The Radio-Mutuel strike over union recognition has lasted over two months. The striking protesters are angered by the long delays involved in acquiring

Labour Notes

union accreditation.

The strike started at the Montreal radio station CJMS and soon spread to other stations of the Radio-Mutuel network: Sherbrooke, Québec City, Trois-Rivières. The only station not on strike is CRJC at Ottawa which has rejected joining the CSN.

The Radio Mutuel stations are continuing to function due to the "strike-breaking work of the employees of management and many on-air announcers who are affiliated with a different Union - "Union des Artistes."

The boycott campaign has had some success: a number of companies have ceased their advertisements. However, about 150 firms, government agencies, transport companies etc., still continue to utilize Radio-Mutuel for their publicity.

Decision taken soon about charges against unions

The Québec Minister of Justice, Marc-André Bédard, will soon announce his decision whether to drop all charges against the public sector unions which defied the back-to-work and essential service laws bills 23 and 253 responsively in the strike of 1976.

If the charges were maintained, unions would have to pay between 10 and 100 millions dollars in fines because, with these laws, it "cost" fifty thousand dollars a day for an union to stay on strike. Individual members can also be compelled to pay fines if they stayed out the job.

The reactions from Quebec judiciary is that the state is infringing on the power of the courts:

Judges agree with clemency, but are afraid that the unions will have the immunity to defy all laws, knowing that no charges will be laid on them later.

The common opinion of the management is that law must be respected. But some hospital directors said that the fines were too high and that the union members ignored the exact content of Bill 253, the essential services law.

Québec air traffic controllers want to form own union

Judging that their union the CATCA does not truly represent them, the Québec air traffic controllers have asked for accreditation of their own Syndicat des contrôleurs aériens du Québec (SCAQ). The case is being argued before the Labour Relations Tribunal of the federal civil service.

The CATCA, the union from which the Francophone air controllers are splitting is contesting the legal status of such a breakaway union on grounds of procedure. The CATCA claims that the membership recruitment campaign and executive election procedures of the breakaway union are contrary to the Canadian labour Code. But the lawyer of the Québec union replies that Quebec air traffic controllers, as civil servants, are not bound by the Canadian Labour Code, but are within the jurisdiction of the Public Service Relations Act, governing public servants of Canada.

No decision has been taken yet by the Canadian Labour Board. It still has to hear the Québec controllers' presentation, which will try to prove that discrimination against Francophone controllers is the reason why they want to pull out of CATCA.

By Harold Sarf

At a moment of confusion, when the political future of this province is uncertain, the level of serious reflection has declined, not least of all in educational institutions.

McGill university is a privileged institution in a culture beset with economic, cultural and political conflicts of longstanding duration. Inter-group fear has noticeably increased since the PQ won the last provincial election. Things seem to be sliding downhill for English Canadian culture in Quebec. McGill stands in the midst of the political and cultural drama of the time, and is inevitably shaped in the quality of its institutional life by the defining facts and the dynamic trends of the cultural milieu to which it belongs. This remains true despite the rhetoric about institutional neutrality and the virtues of being an "Ivory tower".

In practice it has proved difficult for scholarship and educational institutions to break down boundaries between peoples, states and individuals. People have always been political beings, a fact unlikely to change. Witness the paucity of inter-university programs between the French and English educational sectors in Montreal, the near absence of personal trust among academicians of different ethnic and cultural backgrounds, and the abiding uneasiness found in the relationships of French and English students. This situation exists because of profound political, cultural and ethnic differences in Montreal, ones that give rise to divisive conflicts over the future of Quebec. Individuals prefer to socialize with people of their own ilk, with whom language, habits of mind, customs, and district or town is shared.

The educational process at McGill has for years been waning and compromised by the terribly difficult and unhealthy relationship it continues to have to its host culture. It stands isolated in noble splendour while notes of discordant despair can be heard rising from its depths. McGill is an institution living on the rapidly diminishing capital and traditions of its founders. Traditions can erode only so far before they become lifeless and pathetic.

McGill is a unique university in North America. It is stamped with the habits of mind, customs, hopes and values of the small and culturally threatened English Canadian community of Montreal. This community has its roots in Quebec as an outpost of English Canada, roots traceable to the colonization and conquest of a majority people and distinct culture. McGill receives sustenance in its struggle to maintain its unique identity in Quebec from the small but powerful English community of Montreal, and from the surrounding world of Canada. The abiding goal is to retain a historical position of political mastery and privilege in the province, to retard the growth of Quebec nationalism and separatist sentiments, and to ensure a host of cultural traditions remain intact. These goals have become difficult in a rapidly changing political universe.

For years McGill has catered to the cultural, technical, professional, and educational needs of a powerful minority. This small community is noticeably ingrown, protecting its own, often advancing its members to positions of status and power on the basis of friendships, family ties, and longstanding personal obligations, sometimes without much regard for merit. Extensive links exist between McGill and the powerful English-Canadian business sector of Montreal, a sector with an abiding stake in preventing significant economic and political changes in the province. McGill has been, from the standpoint of many Québécois, a symbol of cultural elitism, minority economic and political domination, and a source of social injustice against the majority people of the province. The institution ensures the generational continuity of English-Canadian culture, and trains the young in the skills and habits of mind necessary to retain political mastery and technical prowess. McGill's role as a superior school for an elite has noticeably waned.

The drama over Quebec's future has increased markedly since the Liberal majority was swept from power by a party dedicated to Quebec's political independence, and to a greater richness of cultural experience for the majority people of the province.

The issues of the reasonableness and vitality of Canadian Confederation was and is hotly raised. The question of Quebec's future is a personally explosive one to English Canadians in the province. It involves earnest reflection about place of residence, employment, the status of a minority language, cultural identity, and family life.

The violence and fears generated by a tiny sector of the separatist movement several years ago pushed a few English Montrealers to leave the province. Relief was felt at vacating a province where violence and cultural tensions were an increasing fact of life. Terrorism of late has ceased, but not the belief that the future is bleak and time is running out for the English of Quebec. Quebecers have increasingly pondered their position as a majority people, a people bound together by language, soil, fellow-feeling, and common traditions. The conflicts of late have taken a directly political form within existing institutions. Is it possible that votes may eventually gain at least some of the goals that kidnappings and bombings failed to dramatically achieve?

The question before us is how McGill is faring as an educational institution. What might this institution expect for the future, and can it sustain its historical role of servicing a minority population? Does a situation of pronounced cultural isolation affect its patterns of educational life in unhealthy ways? The condition to be diagnosed is that of educational decadence. Diminishing status, pervasive uncertainty and pessimism, the loss of viable goals and values for education, and a lack of vitality are its symptoms.

McGill's inbred and elite quality, its waning power and leadership in the province, its lack of firm direction towards the future, the inability to produce leaders with vision and character to address its dilemmas, and an increasingly uncaring attitude, have given to this institution an air of sorrow. It no longer knows itself or what it stands for, given the rapidity of events on the political stage. The stately buildings meant to endure for centuries as a testament to their founders reveal visible cracks in the foundations. Alongside the daily routines of scholarship and teaching reigns the knowledge that McGill's founding traditions and historical roles have waned. Traditions of civility, excellent and personalized education, and leadership in the arts and sciences have become ghosts of their former stature. The forms remain but the life is ebbing away. The University is at a moral and educational standstill; it is slowly dying for want of hope, and what remains is to protect the privileges of a spoiled and declining elite. The Ministry of Education is watched with an acute eye for fear of further incursions into what remains of McGill's formerly hearty traditions, institutional privileges and financial independence. Everyone knows it is a waiting game and the worst is feared. An institution that forgets the needs of the whole body politic at a time of vast change in Quebec, that seeks comforts and position without always earning these through real virtues, can only retard finding solutions to the enormously complex human and cultural issues in Quebec. McGill neither creatively innovates in response to its crisis and the needs of the time nor rethinks its traditions and privileges. It just waits,

living on the fat of the past and fearing the certainty of a leaner future. The unfriendly world of Quebec hovers around it like a threatening spectre that grows in power.

Instances of institutional decadence pervade the whole university, but are most glaring in the Arts faculty because it has the greatest sensitivity to the cultural and political trends in Quebec. Educational life has a pronounced quality of unreality as might be expected of a neo-colonial institution. One lives a narrow, disconnected existence in a constricted, ingrown world. McGill is fenced in by impassable cultural barriers.

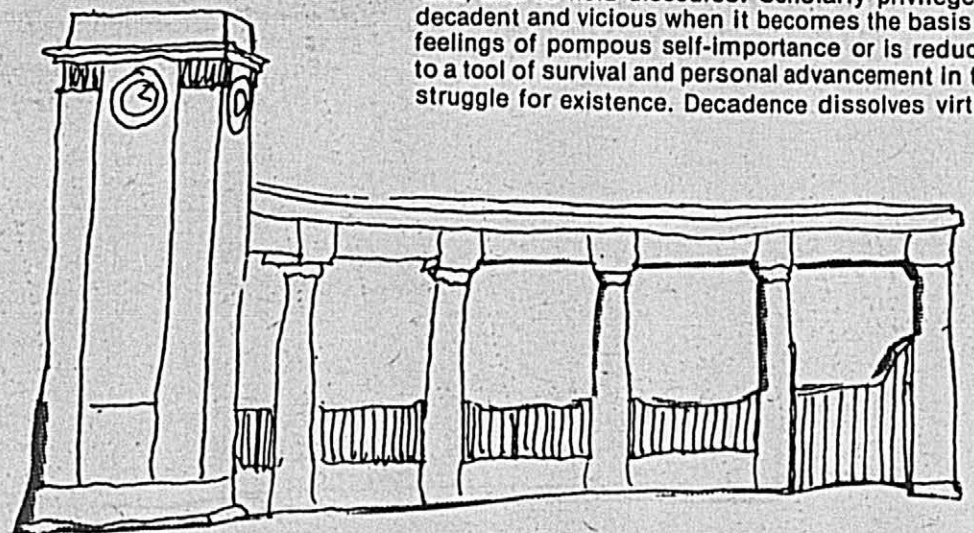
An institution ceases to be healthy when it cannot have a vital exchange with its surrounding world; it begins to wither as does a plant for lack of sustaining nutrients and water. A perpetual, underlying uncertainty haunts the educational experience. It becomes difficult to develop a calm of strength necessary for insightful deliberation. Many faculty members care more about the retention of an elite position than educating. Anxiety over the future is a poor root for thinking. There is a paucity of moral leadership; the young lack wholesome examples for orientation in a confusing world. The fear of losing privilege compromises character and earnest moral education. Teaching has declined into a routine and well-rewarded role. Little drive exists in this environment to cultivate critical judgment, and the examination of basic values to allow for the assessment of true needs.

**"Things which
are done in public"**

McGill in Quebec

This is particularly onerous when Canadian Confederation has become an alive issue, a time when clear understanding is required. People coveting security, personal advantage, and status above all else can easily lose moral fibre and the feeling for justice. The steadfast quality needed for incisive thinking is missing. It is ever so easy to succumb to moral ineptitude. The cultivation of a language of wisdom and insight necessary for honest cultural evaluation is not possible in a self-seeking and despairing soil.

Not every form of privilege is a vice. The scholarly vocation rests on freedom from material want, stability of purpose, calmness in personal affairs, and adequate time for reflection. Leisure is utterly necessary to prepare good courses, to publish and read, and to hold discourse. Scholarly privilege is decadent and vicious when it becomes the basis for feelings of pompous self-importance or is reduced to a tool of survival and personal advancement in the struggle for existence. Decadence dissolves virtue,



corrupts character, turns scholarship into a loveless and egoistic activity, and makes of teaching a pretense. The educational and moral duties that ought to accompany great privilege have been forgotten at McGill. Too many of its faculty and administrators have become lazy, irresponsible, uncaring towards the needs of the young, and primarily interested in defending an elite position in a threatening political universe. The aims of education are forgotten, and virtue becomes an old-fashioned word that means nothing. Above all, decadence invites fear towards innovation, unconventionality, and disturbances from within faculty ranks. McGill has a recent history of purging faculty members with sympathies for the Québécois, and those with consistently critical thoughts. Status and privilege are offered in return for compliance to the tacit rule of non-controversy. The world offers up its problematic events while the onlooker pretends nothing significant is there. This ensures that education rarely rises to a vital, critical and wholesome peak, particularly at a time when the issues of the day so demand. McGill's inordinate will to stability borders on pathology. Its root is fear.

McGill's privileges and claim to special treatment as an educational institution ought to be defended on the basis of real virtues. Today this means seeking unselfish solutions to Quebec's enormously



Harold Sarf, former Political Science professor at McGill, was terminated last year. The department fired him ostensibly because his PhD thesis was incomplete. But according to Sarf, "the patterns of decision-making in the Department indicated a definite uneasiness with my presence."

complex cultural problems, allowing education to be vital and significant to the young, forgoing unnecessary privileges and false needs so that honest values are restored, and rethinking its traditions so that they can be revitalized. This requires a fundamental change in McGill's self-image as a minority educational institution. Perhaps McGill can become a symbol of excellence for the whole of Quebec and begin to break down barriers between cultures. An institution that endures through inertia and the defence of a waning elite is verging on moral vacuity. The ethic of survival at any cost is corrupting to an educational institution; it can never help people rise above mere animal life, but only to become more sophisticated in their baser strivings. It is simply necessary to engage in continuing reflection over fundamental values and

goals when an educational institution is threatened by events in the patterns of everyday life, its economic and political role in the province, and how it may emerge from the political morass of the time with integrity and vitality. Can the defence of privilege without virtue, power without legitimacy, and education without a heart be a sustaining set of values?

Education is much more than books, examinations, degrees, and courses. It involves an experience, the intense discussion of ideas, the delight over new discoveries, real personal growth, the challenging of unexamined values and ill-conceived ideas, and the personal humility to admit ignorance when dealing with unfamiliar problems and questions. True education is incompatible with the misuse of faculty power, the hiding behind roles to avoid real, human encounter, and the vanities generated by position. Faculty authority ought to rest upon a capacity for thoughtful insights, love for a subject matter, a willingness to exchange ideas and to accept challenges, and to provide moral guidance.

Classes in the Arts Faculty increasingly reflect in their life the defects of the institution to which they belong. Students are timid and afraid, forever calculating advantage, and faculty are little more than wet-nurses, using authority to dispense favours. The young are exposed to the visible insecurities and moral defects of their elders; there is an absence of sturdy human examples.

Cynicism reigns in the student body, in part a reflection of the pessimism of a faculty fearing for its privileges. The educational process is compounded in its natural difficulties by the cultural facts surrounding McGill's existence. The faculty has ceased to be a repository of leadership and the source of thoughtful convictions about their educational institution. The quest after creature comforts and status is incompatible with responsible concern. The earnest dedication to scholarly work and professional activity cannot justify the continuance of this moral vacuum. Scholarship is generally too specialized, routine, passionless, limited in audience, and uncritical to easily rise to a solid evaluation of the state of educational, cultural and political problems. Members of the institution are too often bonded into a shared academic life and outlook for the wrong reasons: the defence of shared privileges, the fellow-feeling engendered by McGill's ingrown quality, and a will to repel threats arising from the wider culture. Bonds derived from such motives are not true bonds at all; they are conveniences of the moment rooted in the worst of human motives and cannot serve as the basis of genuine community.

II

These reflections can be made more vivid by examining the educational and human patterns in the Department of Political Science. The Department's unwholesome defects in part reflect the declining educational life of the whole to which it belongs. It too has the characteristic ingrown quality that marks McGill. A more than fair number of its faculty are McGill graduates, long-standing Montrealers, students of powerful senior members, or friends of the influential. Its patterns of power and definitions of political studies are stamped with the needs and fears of a powerful minority. The few recruited from the outside are carefully screened; the politically and morally timid are preferred.

But mistakes are sometimes made. Junior faculty that have a rebellious and critical side are broken in

spirit and in independence; they are highly vulnerable to pressures because of an insecure status. Fears are used to control. It is soon learned that personal integrity counts for little in an environment dedicated to survival and the defence of declining privilege. Junior faculty are asked to make the wrong sorts of compromises, pressured into unholy alliances, and offered a bit of the cake for quietism. The few that cannot be broken are continually hounded by a host of unpleasant cues and purged if conformity is not forthcoming. Academic grounds are inevitably found. They are employed haphazardly; those that "fit" the Department can stay as long as they like without much regard to the question of academic qualifications. The individual in the Department who retains a critical stance and personal independence is tolerated only because removal has proved to be inordinately difficult. The eccentric few that have lived in the Department for short periods have found they are treated as unwelcome strangers with little power to change the drift of things.

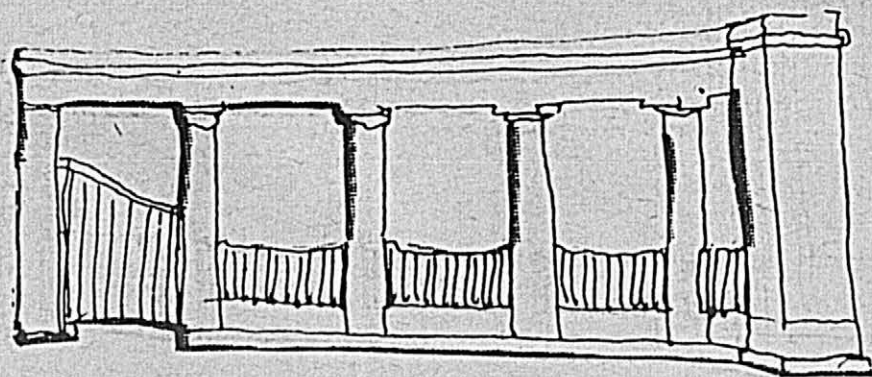
Not untypical of Departmental life is the following sequence. A respectable senior colleague near retirement had come to McGill from a well-known eastern university several years ago. He was a man dedicated to teaching, fine scholarship and educational reform. The response to his moral and intellectual leadership was a host of Departmental indignities; he was resented for his fair-mindedness and openness to students, and was swept into petty politics of a kind incompatible with his character and gracious humanity. Despair drove him to leave. One could speak of the well-known purges of two former faculty members with sympathies for the Québécois. The findings of the arbitration panel in the Vaillancourt case are instructive. They testified to the arbitrary rules and prejudices of the Departmental committee responsible for contract and tenure decisions. The foolish and obvious mistakes were cynically corrected for the cases which followed.

Civility, trust and simple humanity fail to characterize the Department's pattern of life. The majority consensus is forged from several elements; an unwholesome fear of free-thinking students, the defence of unearned privileges, a superficial allegiance to the defining patterns of political inquiry in the United States, a clear distrust of political theory and students of that subject matter, and a preference for lifeless, routine patterns of Departmental life. This consensus is created from ignoble motives, fears, and the rejection of personal integrity as a value. Discussions of basic educational goals and values are absent. Stability, predictability and the absence of controversy are the settled goals. The aim is to level down opinion to a safe and common denominator. This is thought to be the necessary basis for survival in a culture perceived as hostile. A few senior faculty guide policy decisions, ones that often spend little time in the Department. Their decisions are readily approved by personally indebted colleagues. Academic studies seem to avoid serious consideration of the political and cultural issues of Quebec. A host of questions might arise that prove in some cases personally embarrassing and threatening. The notable lack of common deliberation in the setting of Departmental goals, and the absence of a forum dedicated to the serious examination of the Department's role in Quebec, indicates a situation of moral laxity, anxiety, and insensitivity.

Too many students in the Department, particularly at the graduate level, are compromised in their educational possibilities. Scarce funds are offered for compliance, timidity, and for avoiding research and writing that is independent of narrow definitions of political inquiry. The methods of Departmental registration ensure students shy away from courses in political theory and the few controversial offerings in other Departments.

Year after year key advisors direct the registration process and use their power of course approval to ensure the "proper" education is received. Control is subtle but real. Graduate students are fated to be assigned to the "right" advisors rather than choosing ones from personal knowledge. Students are disliked, perceived as threatening, a possible source of radical and novel ideas, in need of firm

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MCM unified despite tensions

By Larry Black

At the beginning of the year, observers of municipal politics in Montreal were treated to the "MCM split", a media event which cast an opportunist right against autopian left in the struggle for control of the Montreal Citizens' Movement.

Delegates to the party's January congress had just elected, almost integrally, a leftist slate to the MCM executive, including former press secretary Kenneth George as president. City councillors Nick Auf der Maur and Bob Keaton, having reapplied for party status after an abortive sally into provincial politics, were rejected by the membership at the same congress.

A year earlier, the party's caucus in City Hall had decided to disallow its councillors membership in other political parties, fearing that MCM might become a springboard to bigger and better things. At that time, Bob Keaton had agreed to abide by the decision and left his post on the executive of NDP-Quebec.

The prospect of a disunified MCM before the public, with municipal elections only a year-and-a-half away, was distasteful to a majority of the party's councillors, who soon voted to reinstate Auf der Maur and Keaton, unofficially, to their ranks. Observers have cynically noted that the move was probably effected because their "big names" were important to the party image.

President Kenneth George, who feels he has been elected because of his potential to reconcile the differences within the party, denies this is a valid interpretation of the caucus decision. In a recent interview with the *McGill Daily*, George explained that "all members were in fact important to the

party". The MCM, he feels, "cannot afford to lose any members who are willing to work within the party."

George also noted at the time that there had been little discussion of the rift since the caucus meeting and predicted that the two renegade councillors would be accepted back into the party by the membership at the next convention.

Indeed, the MCM seems for the most part to have to rid itself of some organizational sources of destructive conflict among its various tendencies. As George pointed out, "The dissidents" (moderates) within the reformist party are finally preparing a developed urban program to counter that of the organized socialists. Until now, the dissidents have succeeded only in reacting to socialists' initiatives, and have been "unskilled at employing democratic process" to their benefit.

But party members, speaking recently with various Montreal student newspapers, have exposed a persistent difference in political philosophy which threatens the rather minimal basis of unity of the MCM.

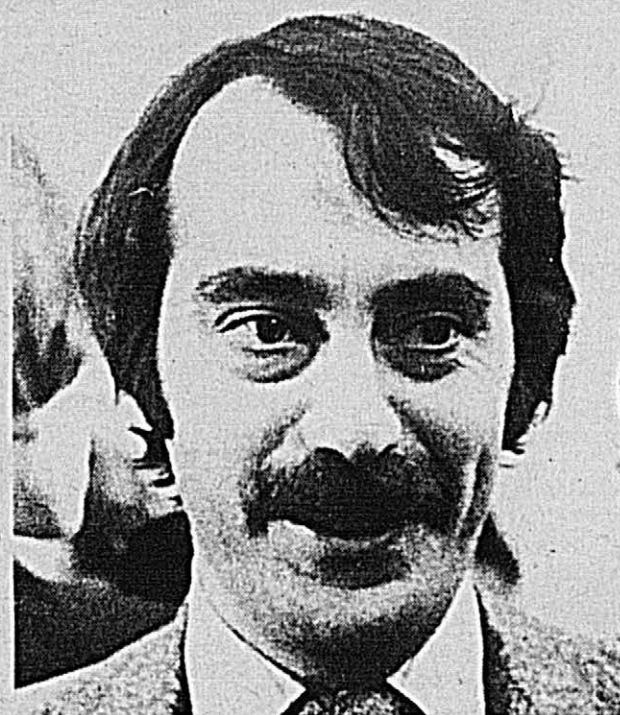
A founding premise of the MCM, and one George feels will maintain the party as a democratic grassroots organization, is that a strong membership dictates policy to councillors. Abiding by this principle seems to be the "working within the Party" George refers to when he describes the basic requirement of membership of the MCM.

But Auf der Maur, in an article decrying the MCM for its tolerance of "Marxist political ideologies", cited the party organization as one of the problems of the MCM.

"This often hampers the efficiency of councillors participating at City Hall." According to the article, he felt it unusual that political parties that supposedly represent the people always seemed to form bureaucracies.

Auf der Maur has been attacked by other MCM members for his statement about unfettering councillors from party policy.

NDG Councillor Arnold Bennett, while discounting the disagreement as a "technicality", refuted the Auf der Maur position on accountability to the membership. "We are a party different from the PQ or the NDP because we allow our members a decision-making role in the party. The councillors are repre-



The media have zeroed in on the personality of Nick Auf der Maur in their discussions of the so-called MCM split.

sentatives of the membership and the district they serve."

Dimitri Roussopoulos, an MCM organizer and libertarian publisher, also rejects Auf der Maur's claims of Marxist manipulation of the party. The socialist analysis to the urban crisis, which prefaces the housing document that Keaton and Auf der Maur hold up as evidence of Marxist strategies, was not presented "by a group of hairy hippies who swept into the party," he said. The report was submitted to every district council, which found little wrong with the proposal, and amended during congress workshops. "He cannot make it appear as though the policy was parachuted from above when in fact this was not the case."

Roussopoulos contested Auf der Maur's interpretation as to the source of the split.

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By Marc Cassini

Salvation of "Latin Quarter": step two

The City has taken the second step to preserve Montreal's "Latin Quarter" as council gave first reading to new zoning regulations for the St. Denis St.-de Maisonneuve Blvd. area. The executive committee had already ordered a four-month freeze on all construction and demolition in the area, to allow time for the adoption of the plan which becomes law after a second reading in council.

Though owners will be permitted to make internal changes and renovate their buildings, there will be strict control over alterations to facades to preserve the harmony of existing rowhouses. Penalties will range up to \$1000 fines or 90 days in jail for violating building regulations.

MCM councillor Paul Cliche has said that the administration should have presented a comprehensive development plan for the entire downtown area rather than a partial plan for one neighbourhood. "It's just as important to protect housing for working people throughout the area as it is to take these measures for one part of St. Denis St."

Debtor hospital angers employees

LaSalle General Hospital will end free laboratory services for outpatients and lay off 12 workers in an attempt to balance its 1978 budget, according to its director. The 133-bed hospital has accumulated a deficit of \$460,000 over the last three years.

Spokespersons for the 430 unionized employees of the hospital have reacted angrily to the announcement. "Perhaps if they hired less administrative personnel at ridiculous salaries they would balance their budget," said union spokesperson André Paquette. "Last year they spent \$15,000 on a cost-saving study and they just shelved it, they just put it away."

The inherent debt of the Olympic Park

According to Claude Charron, minister for sports, youth and recreation, the east-end Olympic Park will run up a \$6.8 million operating deficit for the

Urban Issues



1977-78 season. Charron believes that the park will never be profitable. "Every time you open a door, it costs you \$1000."

PQ-municipalities relations strained

Strained relations between the provincial government and Quebec municipalities have deteriorated further as the Quebec Union of Municipalities (QUM) condemned the government's move to abolish its anti-inflation commission.

QUM president Gilles Lamontagne has charged that Quebec has abdicated before policemen, who walked off the job in nine towns protesting a refusal to honour wage increases exceeding anti-inflation

guidelines. Despite the government decision, Lamontagne has said that towns advised by the commission not to grant inflationary raises should continue to obey the rulings.

Olympic fraud

The first set of fraud charges connected with the construction of the Olympic Village have reached the preliminary hearing stage but the publication of evidence has been banned following a defence request.

Joseph Zappia, accused of fraud, extortion and accepting a secret commission amounting to \$900,000, is the first of seven persons charged with similar offences to appear at a preliminary hearing which will determine whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant a trial. Zappia was an official of Terrasses Zarolega, developers of the village.

St. Lambert residents oppose school plan

A plan to use part of St. Lambert's Seaway Park to build a private secondary school has met with opposition from residents. The plan calls for the construction of the College Charles LeMoine on a 10-acre site next to the present Longueuil-St. Lambert campus of Champlain College.

One resident who opposes the school plan has described the site as St. Lambert's last link to its riverfront heritage. "A private institution would restrict access to the area and one more public space would be lost."

In closing

Residents of Westmount have benevolently accorded approval to a zoning change which will allow the division of 37 of the city's largest mansions into condominiums and multi-dwelling buildings. Each unit within the modified structure will have to contain 2000 sq. ft. of space—which is twice the size of the average single-family home in Canada.

One member of council was opposed to the change. He claimed that the move might alter the character of Westmount.

MCM split...

continued from page 24

Roussopoulos believes the problems began when the membership became suspicious of the pair's refusal to face their district association over their participation in the founding of the Democratic Alliance.

Auf der Maur traces their differences to a debate on transportation policy last November. According to Auf der Maur, the MCM platform called for abolition of fares for senior citizens, and so, when the City Administration proposed only reduced fares, the

party executive obliged councillors to vote against the measure. Keaton, Auf der Maur and other moderates, he said, defied the proclamation, claiming all that citizens wanted was decent transportation.

But Bennett, in an interview with the *Loyola News*, offered a different interpretation of the events. "During the campaign for reduced fares the MCM circulated a petition asking for the abolition of fares for public transportation. When we got 75,000 signatures, we realized that while reduced fares would be a victory, it would be an unsatisfactory, intermediary step." He added: "The MCM executive asked that councillors speak against it (the

proposed reduced fares) but not necessarily vote against it," Bennett said.

George's portrayal of a united party facing the Drapeau administration with well-considered programs of action is probably more of a reality than the media coverage would concede. Silence among all the caucus members, except Auf der Maur and Keaton, and concerted action on the part of the membership seems to indicate general support for initiatives of the Executive.

The party, according to Roussopoulos, is becoming progressively more a serious political movement, having evolved from "its idealistic perspective" which saw the urban crisis faced by Montreal "as a question of management."

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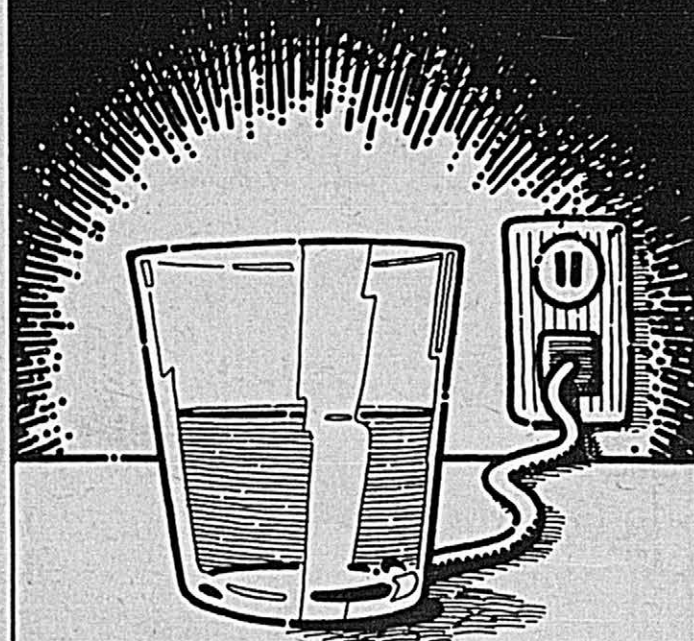
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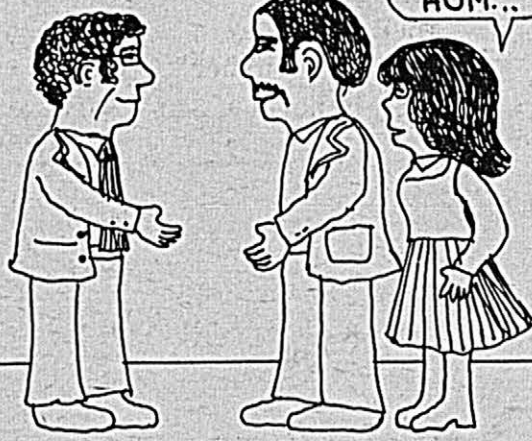
Number One in Mexico.
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la tribune marie poirier

TU VAS RENCONTRER NOTRE NOUVEL ARCHITECTE ET SON CONJOINT.

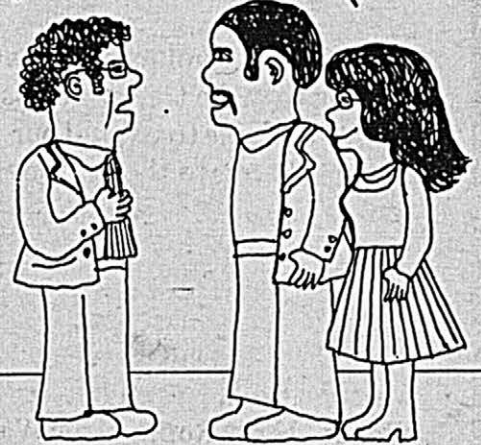


BONJOUR MONSIEUR! BIENVENUE À NOTRE FIRME!



HUM...
HUM...

EXCUSEZ-MOI, MAIS L'ARCHITECTE C'EST MOI!



Marie Poirier

LE SYNDICALISME DE BOUTIQUE

MOI, J'AI TOUJOURS ACCEPTÉ LE SYNDICAT DANS MON ENTREPRISE. JUSTEMENT, VOICI DEUX DE SES PERMANENTS.



PATRON, NOUS AVONS ACCEPTÉ VOTRE CONTRAT QUI PROMET QUINZE DOLLARS AU-DESSUS DU SALAIRE MINIMUM ET LA SEMAINE DE QUARANTE HEURES.

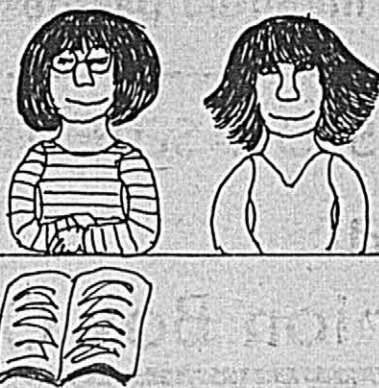


ÇA C'EST UN SYNDICAT À MON GOÛT!



Marie Poirier

PLUS TARD, JE SERAI HISTORIENNE.



JE METTRAI EN LUMIÈRE DES FAITS JUSQU'ICI IGNORÉS, JE FOUILLERAI LE PASSÉ AVEC CURIOSITÉ POUR MIEUX COMPRENDRE LE PRÉSENT.



ÇA ME SEMBLE PLUTÔT DU JOURNALISME À POTINS.



Marie Poirier

The nuclear debate revisited:

Knelman limits the horizons

By Shaun Lovejoy

Nuclear Energy—The Unforgiving Technology by Fred H. Knelman, Hurtig Publishers, Edmonton.

This recently published critique of Canada's nuclear energy program comes at an important moment. For the first time in its 35-year history of nuclear energy research and development, Canada's program of increasing reliance on nuclear electrification is being challenged. As a member of many ecology-concerned groups, Dr. Knelman has a long history of public interest in science and is thus in an excellent position to fire the opening salvos of what promises to be an increasingly important debate on Canada's future.

The book is scrupulously researched, however it is careful not to step outside the rather narrow horizons of what is usually termed the "nuclear debate". The "nuclear debate" as it is often perceived, is between a coalition of government, government agencies, and large corporations on the one hand, and a group consisting mainly of environmentalists on the other.

The forces in favour of nuclear energy cite the usual benefits of nuclear energy: cheapness and lack of alternatives. Those against charge enormous dangers of not only mining, enrichment, operation of plants and fuel recycling, but also the spectre of nuclear proliferation. Increasing attention is being paid by the environmentalists to aspects of nuclear energy such as the enormous capital costs, and the assumption of not only continued exponential growth in electrification, but of unlimited exponential growth in the consumption of energy in general.

Dr. Knelman has thus followed the beaten path. The majority of the book concerns the myth of nuclear safety and of low cost. It is not until the end of the book when the vital issues of "Energy Options" is discussed, and here only in terms of ecologically more attractive ways of achieving exponential growth (at least until the year 2525). The significant conclusions to be drawn here, are that what Knelman calls the "Conservative Society" road to exponential growth is a viable alternative to the present nuclear road. This involves a halt in reactor building. Canada currently has seven completed, and five more scheduled by 1978, and a dramatic increase in Canada's reliance on its enormous coal reserves. The coal, it is stressed, is a stop-gap measure, designed to carry us through a transition to renewable sources such as hydro, solar, geothermal, wind, tidal etc. This alternative is even more attractive in the light of Knelman's cost analysis showing that coal is likely to be cheaper than nuclear energy in the near future, because of the critical dependence of the cost of the nuclear program on the grade of the ore of uranium used.

If the currently projected nuclear program is carried out, by the year 2000, the energy used in mining, processing and recycling the nuclear fuel will be greater than the output of Canada's reactors, because of the low grade of the remaining ores. In energy terms, it won't be until 1988 that the present CANDUs (Canada's reactors) will have produced more energy than they have consumed. On top of all this, the *Financial Post* estimates that Canada could afford only one reactor per year, whereas all of the present plans call for building four per year.

The basic flaw in this work is not its failure to discuss issues, but rather its failure to put these issues in a framework which properly explains the

details, as particular cases of the general. Without such a perspective, we are left with no convincing reason as to why the government and its agencies have consistently lied and distorted facts in order to push nuclear energy. Knelman disposes of the problem by citing the "ideology of progress", "community of interests", "inordinate power of persuasion of officers of AECL (Atomic Energy of Canada Limited)" etc., as explaining the reason for government and corporate insistence on nuclear energy. Unfortunately, true as these statements of common interest may be, we are not told how these "shared paradigms" arise in the first place.

More serious though, is the failure to adequately discuss nuclear energy in the context of limits to economic growth, and in particular in the context of a capitalist society, which relies on exponential growth: without it a long-run return on capital is impossible. The only word Knelman has to say about this is his rejection of the "consumptive value myth" which is his expression of the very high degree of correlation between energy consumption and GNP. This correlation, which has been remarkably good over a period of 100 years, indicates that energy consumption is intimately related to GNP. Knelman rejects this correlation by citing data comparing Canada and Sweden at the same time, instead of using data from one country at different times. He concludes that since Sweden uses only two-thirds the per capita energy as Canada, yet has a higher standard of living, that there is no correlation between energy consumption and GNP.

Unfortunately, statistics show that Sweden has shown the same correlation as Canada in its history. Clearly Knelman refuses to face the problem of limits to growth, since it challenges a lot more than just the Canadian Nuclear establishment. As former Vice-president Rockefeller so eloquently stated, "No-growth economic and social philosophy has always retarded some of the traditional dynamic thrust of our nation". Clearly, Rockefeller is under no illusions as to the fate of capitalism should growth for any reason be curtailed.

Perhaps before proceeding it is worth dwelling on this vital question. The point of departure is the existence of theoretical limits, not only to energy consumption, but also to mineral extraction. The limit to energy consumption in particular is powerful and all-encompassing, sweeping away with it all those who hope for evading mineral extraction limits through continually substituting for minerals as they are used up. It relies on the fact that the earth is in radiative equilibrium with the sun and the rest of the universe.

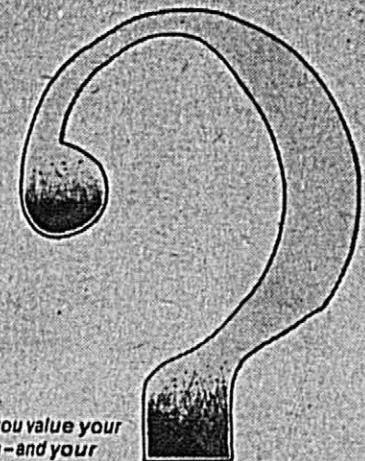
If the energy consumed on earth is comparable to that reaching the earth from the sun, then the entire planet must heat up in order to re-establish equilibrium. This of course entails climactic disruption, polar ice-cap melting, etc. Although we are not yet near that point, in absolute terms, with the present 10-year doubling time for energy consumption, the theoretical limit would be reached within the next century.

There also exist limits to mineral extraction. If one takes any mineral, and graphs the total amount of it in the earth's crust against the concentration of the ore, one finds that if one goes to low enough grade ores, then the total amount available suddenly jumps up astronomically. This level of concentration of ores is known as the Clark level, and corresponds to a background level, at which particles of the ore could be found almost anywhere. Unfortunately for the vast majority of minerals the Clark level is so low that the cost in either dollars or energy terms of removing a given amount becomes prohibitive.

In citing these limits, one does not need to postulate (with the Club of Rome's "Limits to Growth") that it is these theoretical limits which will be the crucial ones. Long before these limits are reached, the very ability of the system itself to cope will be under serious question. For example, long before the last ton of Canadian iron or Chilean copper is shipped out to the US for refining, the people of these countries will begin to seriously question the logic of their ruling class's minerals give-away plan. That the ruling class itself is capable of realizing the danger of remaining dependent on the raw materials is shown by the OPEC Cartel, possibly the first of many.

This problem of dependence on raw material

Fred H. Knelman **Nuclear Energy** *The Unforgiving Technology*



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export crops up time and time again in Knelman's discussion of uranium export and energy export in general, and is quite properly attributed to Canada's branch plant economy with its 80% foreign ownership of mineral extraction and processing industry. Unfortunately Knelman does not situate Canada's energy policy (or as he emphasizes, lack of policy), in the context of Canada's present deindustrialization. Deindustrialization is the description of what happens in such a branch-plant economy when the "parent" country faces a crisis of overproduction. Since 1965, and in particular since 1970, Canadian branch plants have increasingly been shut down—permanently—due to preference of the Americans to shut down Canadian plants over American ones. The over-all result has been to increase Canadian independence on exchanging raw materials for manufactured goods. In a prolonged period of stagflation, this will have increasingly important effects on Canada's future resources development.

Similarly, the problems of safety must not be seen in isolation. The nuclear program is not the first in which corporations have victimized people—with government support. Even aside from carcinogenic food additives, pesticides, pollution etc., the astonishing rate of industrial accidents is a testimonial to corporate and governmental neglect: until they are forced to act, however, government dishonesty with regard to nuclear safety is well documented in Knelman's book.

What does emerge from Knelman's analysis is that the dangers of nuclear energy are qualitatively more potent than those of past safety problems. As is emphasized, it is not so much the dangers of the reactor itself, but the dangers inherent in the rest of the fuel cycle. For example, the problem of nuclear wastes has not been solved. With the evolution of an economy based on breeder reactors, reactors which make more fuel than they consume: large quantities of plutonium) and enriched fuels, a new dimension is added. If plans go ahead as scheduled, there will be 600 metric tons of plutonium produced annually by the year 2000.

The problem of securing this against robbery or accident is incredible. Aside from being the most toxic substance known to humanity, it is also fissile, i.e. 10 Kg can be easily used to build a primitive bomb. What attracted them in particular were the possibilities afforded by nuclear energy for continued monopoly over energy resources and production. The large capital costs served as an outlet for high monopoly profit levels, and ensured that outsiders could not afford the expense. Equally important, however, was the fact that it meant and increasingly centralized economy, which afforded them complete control over all energy production and distribution.

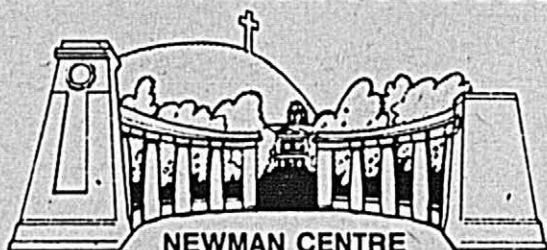
continued on page 55

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Unionization...

continued from page 21

The other barriers to unionization are plainly found in the nature of Canadian labour law. H.D. Wood in the book "Labour Policy in Canada" notes how the government treats the process of union organization and union elections differently than any other democratic procedure in society. One element in the basic Canadian pattern of union certification is the requirement that an applicant union, to succeed in a certification election, must attract a majority of votes of those eligible to vote. This establishes a standard of necessary support not found in elections of public office. In effect, the employee-member of a bargaining unit who abstains from a certification vote is really casting his vote against the union. Only Ontario and the federal government do not follow this blatantly anti-unionist policy.

Finally the lack of a legislated Rand Formula to increase union security, as the inefficient and overworked Labour Court system represent additional barriers to trade union growth.

There would be tremendous consequences if the per cent of unionized workers in the labour force rose to 70%. First, this would effectively make labour capable of greatly expanding its share of national income. Higher average wage levels (depending on the quality of improvement of working conditions these new unions would bring about) would ruin many competitive small businesses and labour intensive companies in regional, national, and international markets. Higher wage levels would shift investment to capital intensive industries and would spark a rush by employers to mechanize their industries. This rush to buy new technology would probably mean an increased outflow of Canadian capital to the U.S. to buy the sophisticated technology that we do not produce. Commodity prices would rise due to a higher national wage bill, but employers would be less capable of passing on their higher costs to consumers because most consumers would be organized in trade unions. It is possible that international capital would boycott investment in Canada if the trade union movement grew too militant. All these factors—the rise in prices, outflow of capital, loss of markets, higher unemployment and increased dependency on foreign technology would effectively create a critical crisis within the Canadian economy. The possible responses to this envisioned crisis are numerous, but all would have great effects on the social organization of Canada. First, if the unions were militant enough, and a organized labour party existed, and if the police and repressive apparatus of the state was in disarray, then the possibility of a workers' socialist revolution is not unthinkable.

However, given the existing stratification of power in contemporary society, the continuation of capitalism, albeit in a much different form, would be a more likely prospect. The government would probably take a much more active role in supporting private enterprise, perhaps by engaging in more joint capital investment ventures like Syncrude. Or government could increase their capital subsidies and handouts to private business while it drastically cut back its social welfare spending. Apparently those workers in the remaining unorganized sectors, the elderly, the handicapped, and welfare recipients would be those people most hurt by cut-backs, and increased commodity prices. Measure like a quasi permanent wage control program could be brought in by government. Harassment of trade unionists could increase.

The behaviour of Canadian unions in such a situation is hard to predict. It depends really on their political goals. If unions wished to continue to accommodate themselves with capitalism and the powers of governments and private enterprise, the best way to remedy the envisioned "crisis" would be to create an institutional industrial relations infrastructure like that of present day Sweden. Nationwide or sectoral bargaining, labour-business cooperatism, or tripartism, could serve to reintegrate labour into production as a manageable variable cost. However, the price that business would have to pay would be some kind of power sharing contract with the trade unions concerning the determination and authority over day to day work procedures.

what's what

COMMUNITY MCGILL

Can you spare some time now and over the summer? An 18-year-old woman from Venezuela who just arrived in Canada needs somebody to help her with her English and take her out places. Come to Union 406 or phone 849-1974 (Carol) evenings for more info.

GENETICS 274-A STUDENTS

Those who enrolled in the course last semester please phone Harvey to discuss a very important matter regarding the course. Phone any time: 737-8592.

MAUBERLEY '77

English 385D presents Mauberley '77, a media response to Ezra Pound's "Hugh Selwyn Mauberley," Tuesday April 5th at noon, 4 pm and 8 pm; Wednesday April 6th at noon and 8 pm; in the AV workshop, Arts Building basement. Admission free but space limited.

WOMEN'S SELF-DEFENCE CLASS

Wen-Do. On Sat. and Sun. April 2 and 3 from 11 am to 6 pm in the Common Room at Molson Hall, University St. Fee: \$12. To register call: 842-4781.

MCGILL DEBATING UNION TUES. NIGHT MEETING

Hey Good Buddy! If you have had anything to do with the McGill Debating Union this year, well, you've just gotta come to our big reunion for lost members and glt yer picture taken while you are standin' around. B-17 for those of you who forgot us. Ralph and I are countin' on ya to show.

WASTELAND

McGill English Department presents The Wasteland: An Encounter with T.S. Eliot, under the direction of Eva Russel and Iro Tembeck March 28, 29, 30, 31, April 1 at 8 pm. Morrice Hall 106. Free tickets available in Arts 155, see Cathy Richardson.

ST. JAMES LITERARY SOCIETY

The Annual Dinner of the St. James Literary Society will be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Faculty Club, 3450 McTavish St. on Tues. March 29th at 7:30 pm. The guest of honour will be Dr. Hugh MacLennan who will discuss *The Two Solitudes Today*.

USED PAPERBACKS NEEDED

Maison Tanguay, Montreal women's prison, desperately needs used paperback books for their library. If you're trying to get rid of bad memories and old books, please bring the latter to the Community McGill office, Union 406. Information: 392-8937.

GONZO JOURNALISM

Hunter S. Thompson, political reporter for *Rolling Stone* and author of numerous books, among them *Fear & Loathing: On the Campaign Trail '72* WILL BE SPEAKING IN THE Union Ballroom on Wednesday, April 13 at 8 pm. Tickets are available at the Union Box Office: Students with McGill ID—50 cents; all others—\$1. For information: 392-8909 or come to Union B-17. Sponsored by the McGill Debating Union, Psychology Students Association and ASUS.

FULL YEAR BUDGETS

Students' Society full-year budgets cover the period June 1st to May 31st (i.e. includes summer budget). Organizations are urged to submit full-year budgets on May 15th instead of summer budgets. If this is impossible, full-year budgets must be submitted to the Society Office (Union 105) no later than September 1st.

SUMMER BUDGETS

Students' Society summer budgets will cover the period June 1st to October 31st. All student organizations requesting Students' Society funding for this period must submit a budget request to the Society Office, Union 105, by May 15th. Note: Faculty and School Societies as well as departmental associations are not eligible for Students' Society funding. All organizations granted summer budgets must eventually submit a full-year budget.

MCGILL HELLENIC ASSOCIATION

General meeting and elections at 6 pm today in the Union Building, room 108. The presence of everybody is absolutely necessary.

ECONOMICS STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

The ESA presents Sylvia Ostry, Deputy Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, who will speak on "Competition Policy." Wednesday, April 6 at 3 pm in Leacock 219.

ECONOMICS STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

The ESA presents Professor Kari Levitt, Department of Economics, who will speak on "Diagnosis of Underdevelopment: Alternative Strategies." Thursday, March 31, at 1 pm in Leacock 12.

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The speaker will be Professor J.D.B. Miller of the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia to be held on March 30th at 3 pm in Leacock 112. His topic will be "Problems of the Contemporary Commonwealth".

STUDENT GOVERNOR ELECTION

The election for the undergrad rep to the McGill Board of Governors will be held tomorrow, March 30th, will polls throughout campus (see ad in today's Daily for exact locations). All McGill students are eligible to vote except those registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies & Research.

DENTAL STUDENTS

Regarding tomorrow's election (March 30th) for the undergrad rep to the Board of Governors, since there will be no poll in the Strathcona Anatomy & Dentistry Bldg., you are asked to cast your ballots at any one of the 13 polls on campus (see ad in today's Daily for locations). Please note: there will be a poll on the 6th floor of the McIntyre Medical Building.

ELECTIONS: STUDENT SENATORS & COUNCILLORS

Some Faculty and School Societies will be running elections for their student senators and student councillors tomorrow, March 30th. Please refer to ad in today's issue of the Daily to note which faculty & school societies will be running elections. Polls will be the same as those for the election of the undergrad rep to the Board of Governors (see location of polls ad in today's Daily as well).

HIGH STREET

Good time boogie band appearing at the Union Pub on Thursday, April 7th at 8 pm. Come on down and party.

FRIDAY NIGHT SUPPERS

Good food, good company. Every Friday at 6:15 pm (except Good Friday) Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St. (Donation of \$1.50 SVP).

PERCY & THE TEARDROPS

Appearing Friday, April 15th and Saturday, April 16th in the Union Pub. Admission \$1.50. See you there.

OSLER LECTURESHIP

Presents Dr. Jean Mayer on "Nutritional problems of the rich and the poor," in the Martin Amphitheatre in the McIntyre Medical Building, Wednesday, April 20 at 5:30 pm.

UNION PUB

Don't forget the Pub is open four days a week until the end of April (Wednesdays to Saturdays). Check the ad in today's Daily for times and the list of entertainment for April. Happy Hour every Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from 4 pm to 6 pm. Great entertainment on weekend nights. See you there.

CHILDREN'S FILMS

The McGill Society of Montreal will hold its final Children's Film Showings for the season. Interested persons may telephone 392-4816 for the titles and other details.

MCGILL PLAYERS ELECTIONS

A general meeting will be held Wednesday, March 30, in the Players' Theatre at 5 pm to vote on next year's president. All members are asked to attend.

TENNIS CLUB

Plaques are now in, so would all concerned come and pick them up. The following people owe the club money: A. Rossi, H. Kursk, N. Saleh, A. Chan and R. Choy. Please come in and pay us as soon as possible. Anyone wishing to be on the club executive next year see Lawrence on Friday between 12 noon and 1:15 pm.

ECONOMICS STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

The ESA regrets to announce that the lecture scheduled to be given by Professor Albert Breton on Thursday, March 31, has been cancelled.

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Political Journalist HUNTER THOMPSON is coming to McGill on April 13, at 8 pm. Leave any questions you have for him in B-42 of the Union Bldg. or mail them to: Thompson Lecture, McGill Debating Union, 3480 McTavish St., Montreal H3A 1X9.

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continued on page 59



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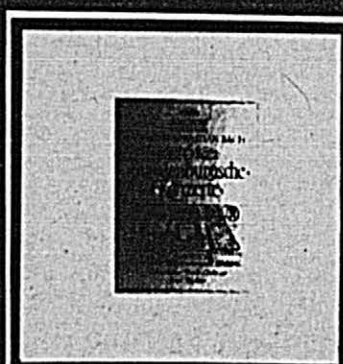
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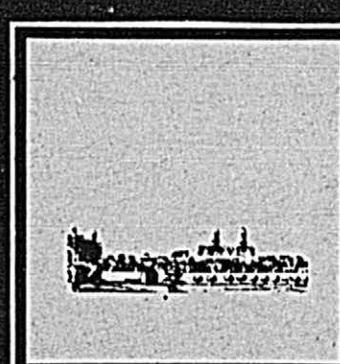
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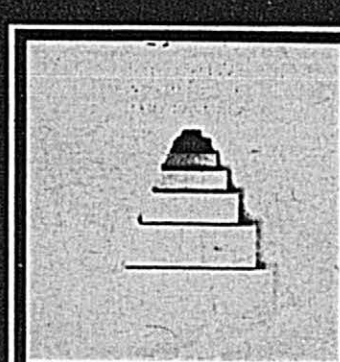
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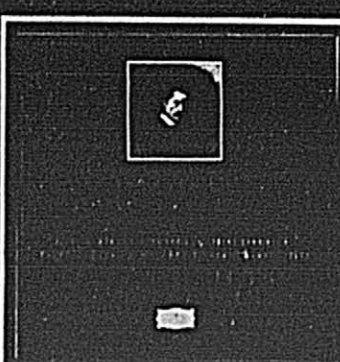
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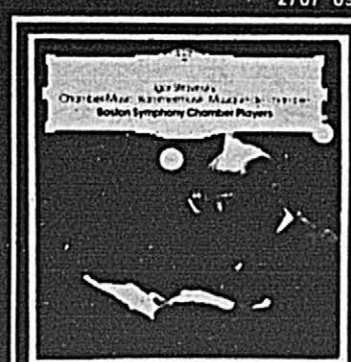
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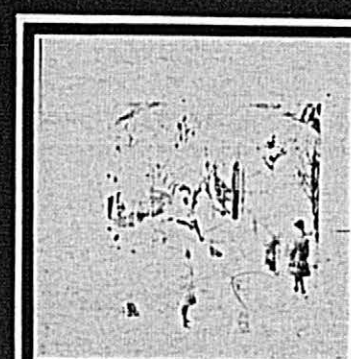
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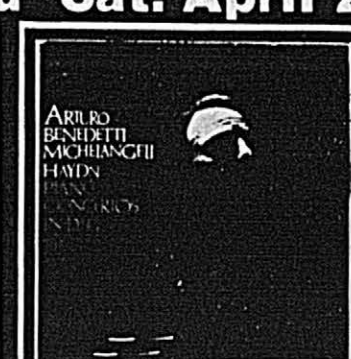
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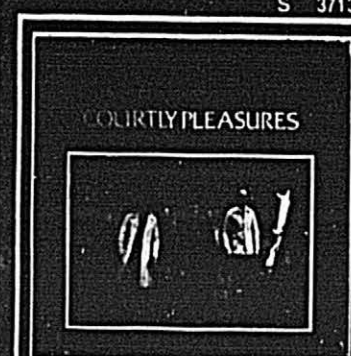
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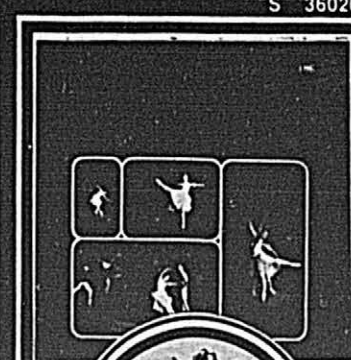
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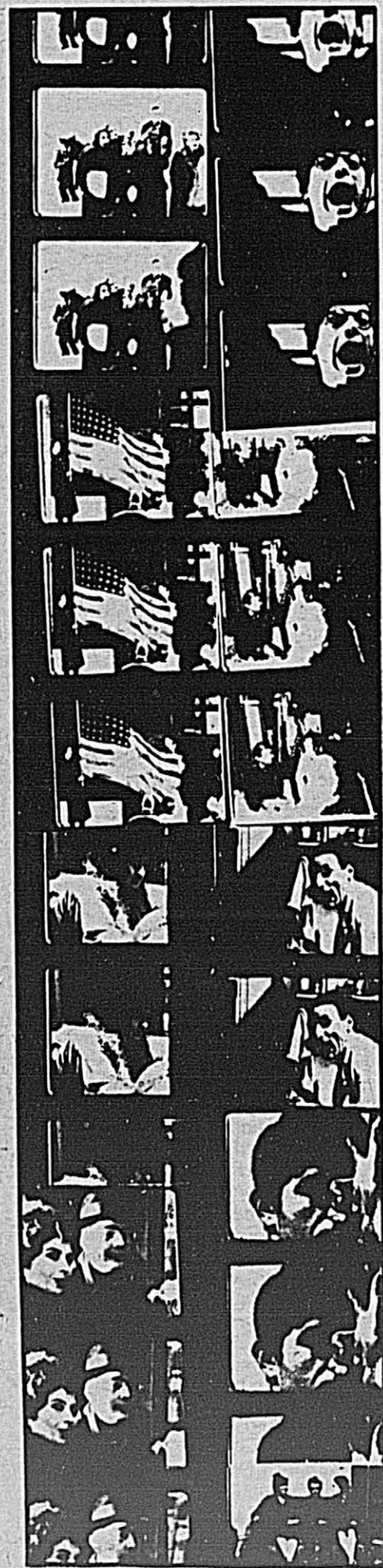
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The Weekly



Film

Beatniks, Fishermen and Catatonics



By Chris Pomiecko

Robert Frank made a film in 1975, because, as he said, one reaches a point where "working sometimes saves your life." But presently, he is not working on a film; rather, he is defending a previous film he made. The film, *Cocksucker Blues*, a documentary on the Rolling Stones, has been sued by the group for misrepresentation. The Stones may go to court to prevent any public screenings of the film, which has only been shown a few times in California. Therefore, the audience at the Beaux-Art Museum didn't see this film but Frank promised to show it in Montreal as soon as legal matters are cleared up.

What Frank showed last Thursday, March 24th at the museum were three films, *Pull My Daisy*, (1959-1960), *Keep Busy* (1975), and *Mean My Brother*, (1967-1969).

Frank began his career as a still photographer, publishing a book in 1962 on his travels across America, entitled *Americans*. Also in that year he gave up still photography for movies, because, he claims, he lost his camera. But he says he still can't stand looking at this movies; his photographs stand still for him.

Frank's movies, in their composition and often stillness of movement, show his background in photography. While beautiful to look at in parts, they are often slow and seem to lead nowhere.

Pull My Daisy, written and narrated by Jack Kerouac, is a whimsical look at the Beat Generation. Kerouac, taking the voices of all the characters, including Allen Ginsberg, and Delphine Seyrig, is effective and very funny, "and then she tells him that he has to go to school to learn about geography and astronomy and...all those ologies?"

The movie basically details a day in the life of the beatniks, who go to a friend's house, smoke dope and drink beer all day and spout poetry. Kerouac's narration lends a sense of irony to the proceedings. Then a bishop comes to visit with his mother and sister, and, naturally, the beatniks shock the bishop. Mac McGillicutty, a prominent jazzman of the fifties, enters and the boys leave to go out on the town.

Frank's treatment of the Beat Generation is nearly idyllic; the poets never seem to come down from their highs; they are all manic energy. But within this framework, Frank, with the aid of Kerouac's story and narration captures the image of the beatnik. And he adds in a question and answer period after the film that Kerouac began to fail shortly after, until his death from alcoholism in 1962.

The second film, *Keep Busy*, was made in 1975 on Cape Breton in Nova Scotia, where Frank now lives. He calls

this existence "l'opposite de (la vie) en New York," where he previously lived.

One reviewer in British Columbia called the film, admits Frank, "a film made by Swahilis for Swahilis, a description which Frank adds, is quite appropriate. Throughout the film and after, one had little idea what was occurring.

The film details life on a small island off the coast of Nova Scotia, in which a man runs between and a superior and people living in shacks. The superior, a lighthouse keeper, gives the people the orders for the day, such as "Richard on the water, Joanne on the wood, someone on the fish." The shack-dwellers carry out the lighthouse keeper's orders, which keeps them busy all day. Besides these tasks, the only dialogue in the film, consists of old folk-sayings, such as, "a dog lying on its belly means rain," and "you can cure warts with coal." The shack-dwellers are pre-occupied with keeping busy all

day, no matter what they are doing.

Although the film becomes tedious, the black and white photography is grainy and superb, and the composition of the film is excellent. Frank says, that he prefers black-and-white filming, because, "the image is stronger, more evocative; more removed from real life: because it's not real." He concludes, "I never liked blue skies anyway."

The third film in the program, *Mean My Brother*, is the longest, the most ambitious, and the most confusing. The threads of the plot concern Julius, who is Peter's brother and a schizophrenic. Peter bitches about having to take care of his brother, and displays him during a tour of poetry readings which he is giving with (again) Allen Ginsberg. Julius is recommitted to an asylum, where he is given electro-shock treatments which supposedly cure him. In the end, he seems dazed and inarticulate, but less catatonic than he appeared previously.

However, the story of Julius takes up less than one fifth of the film. This plot is merely the roots from which an wide-spreading tree grows, a tree from which many branches could have been pruned.

The film also extensively treats film making as an impartial medium, and the process of acting as becoming another character.

A woman in the film berates a documentary photographer for saying, "You'd stand by a watch a lady getting murdered and not do anything to help her, just so you'd have a good story." Later in the film, this point is explicitly visualized in a sequence which shows a baby being filmed, crying loudly. The cameraman does nothing to help the child; he merely records its suffering. This theme in the film raises an important question in journalism, and in news photography especially: how can a photographer like the one at the My Lai massacre in Vietnam, stand passively out of the range of action and record events? The documentation in many cases, accuses the participants after the fact, but it also condemns the recorder for his inaction.

In the film, two actors are selected to play Julius and Peter, and they gradually assume all the characteristics of the actual people. They are roommates, but begin to react in accordance with the relationship between the brothers. The actor playing Julius slowly becomes catatonic and withdrawn; the final image of him in the film shows him rotating in a chair endlessly, looking blankly out at the camera. With this theme, Frank raises the question of role-playing and the reality of real life. As the real Julian slowly changes, the actor Julius becomes more real to the viewer.

As with the other films, the photography in *Mean My Brother* is superb. Frank moves smoothly from colour to black and white, to sepia tints, and various tones; the visuals often impress when the plots confound.

Definitely a master of photography, Frank is still a somewhat inarticulate and rambling filmmaker. But his lack of cohesion is a result of trying to say too many things at the same time, resulting in sometimes stultifying and overlong but always visually fascinating films.



The Lina Years

by James Murelich

In discussing male and female relationships in *The New York Times* recently, Italian film director Lina Wertmüller said that she was "against the smug, racist concept of male and female. The real problem of our future society is to establish who's going to wash the underwear". This ability to see male and female relationships as centering around the mundane task of daily laundry, is perhaps an insight into understanding Wertmüller's vision of life as portrayed so frankly in her films.

Within the space of a few years, Lina Wertmüller has joined the ranks of other great European film directors such as Bergman and Truffaut. Her films are provocative, disturbing and comic all in the same breath, encompassing a myriad of ideas symbolized effectively through her characters.

Under Wertmüller's direction has emerged such memorable films as *The Seduction of Mimi*, *Love and Anarchy*, *Seven Beauties*, and *Swept Away*. Each is marked by her own inimitable touch, highlighting themes which occur in all of her films. As she explained, "I always make the same story, the problem of men and women in relation to society, especially the problems of sex and politics".

What seductively draws one into any of Wertmüller's films is that the central events and ideas do not take place on a level of grandeur, of supposed "historical" significance, but rather occur with a marked degree of baseness and vulgarity, often in lower class surroundings. Wertmüller once remarked that "cheerful vulgarity is the wit of the poor, their last and extreme defense". This vulgar wit, and I use this not in the perjorative sense, comes out forcefully as her characters attempt to fight the overwhelming odds of life which so often engulf them. In *Seven Beauties*, for example, the hero attempts to free himself from the Nazi concentration camp in which he is imprisoned. His attempt, however, takes the form of seducing the camp commandant, a huge, obese, unemotional woman prone to brutalizing prisoners, in the hope that he will touch some hidden feelings deep within her and assure himself of personal survival and eventual freedom. His outpourings of love produce high comedy as this thin, slovenly, unshaven Italian prisoner, so weak from exhaustion that he cannot even get an erection, attempts to woo the never-smiling Nazi. Yet as one laughs inside at his predicament there is also the gnawing fear of what may befall him in his absurd attempt to free himself from the situation in which life has placed him.

Wertmüller adroitly links sex and politics in each film as her characters use sex for political ends, or through sex are drawn into political situations. This occurs in *The Seduction of Mimi* where the hero, Mimi, is haphazardly

into communism and then the mafia by his own cowardliness, lust, and blindness to the consequences of his actions. There is a scene in the film, for example, where he is wandering through the city streets of Turin, when he spies a woman knitting a sweater next to a table full of pamphlets and pictures of Mao and Marx. He makes several vain attempts to impress her from afar by trying to look attractive and interested but these attempts only evoke laughter and ridicule from her and her friend. Eventually Mimi decides to approach her, strolling over in a self-conscious and comically seductive manner. He is standing there beginning to engage in a banal conversation with her when a car pulls up, out of which jump a group of men who decry communism and overturn the tables with the pamphlets and pictures, beating up Mimi in the process. Thus, accidentally his personal lust and sexual desires have drawn him into the communist political spectrum.

Wertmüller explained her emphasis on sex by declaring that "it is one of humanity's great escapes. Everyone responds to it with an immediate series of reactions". Yet for her men and women are "only human beings, and in my pictures they're usually symbols".

The symbolic sexual nature of her characters is explicit in *Love and Anarchy* where the hero, Tunin, seeking to assassinate Mussolini ends up living in a whore-house in Rome for his anarchist contact is a prostitute there. There he is loved by and loves (though in different ways) two women: Salome, the anarchist who desires him to kill Mussolini, and Tripolina, his lover. Thus, Tunin in his sexual roles reveals his own inner ten-

sions: between anarchy and love, whether to kill Mussolini and face probable death or to seek safety in the love of Tripolina.

Wertmüller combines these diverse elements so aptly in her films that at times any rational judgement on events must be suspended. In *Swept Away* her favorite actor (Giancarlo Giannini) and actress (Mariangela Melato) are featured solo throughout the major part of the film. Melato plays a rich, overbearing aristocratic bourgeois woman who is marooned on an island with a communist ship-hand, Giannini. While previously aboard ship she had berated him profusely at every turn. However, on the island the tables are turned around completely. Giannini becomes the "master" and subjugates Melato to the most abject form of slave relationship. Throughout their time on the island she is literally beaten into submission and eventually they fall in love. These scenes where she is savagely beaten by Giannini cannot help but evoke a strong response on the part of the viewer. One is repulsed by the sheer chauvinism of the character as he subjugates her to the point of kissing his hand as master and then toying with her sexual desires. Yet, he beats her also out of personally motivated political revenge, crying out with each kick and slap "...this is for causing inflation and not paying taxes... for raising the prices of meat and cheese... for the sales tax, the surtax... for the television programs...". Giannini also serves though as the symbol of the egalitarian communist who becomes the tyrant that he so despises when the opportunity presents itself. Yet all of these factors do not prevent you from being drawn into their relationship, a relationship

whose very nature would be absolutely perverse in your own life. Wertmüller, thus, very delicately draws you into a world where logic and ideology fall to the wayside, and humanity is left in all its naked mystery, full of paradoxes and dichotomies.

Wertmüller takes humanity and portrays it not in the glossed-over finished product of Hollywood but rather in its strange beauty and disturbing realism. She often depicts fat people in her films in order to contrast our stereotyped concepts of life with reality. In the *Seduction of Mimi*, for example, there is a scene where Mimi, finding out his wife has been made pregnant by a crane operator in his crane booth during a rainstorm, decides to seek revenge. Yet he shuns violent revenge as urged by his mafia friends and comes upon the idea of sexual revenge — he will get the other man's wife pregnant as well! The other man's wife, though, is an obese Italian mama (Elena Fiore) dressed all in black and lugging her children with her about the city. Mimi follows her about, dressed suavely like a mafia figure on the make, and continually professes mad passionate love to her as he pursues her everywhere. The scene is comic relief at its highest as she gradually becomes attracted to him and agrees to a rendez-vous, saying that she understands his passion.

There then follows a scene where Mimi shoves her into a room and demands that they make love. She graciously concedes and as they undress, Wertmüller shows Mimi cowering underneath the blankets in his underwear and T-shirt shaken by the sight of this huge woman undressing before him, her layers of fat striking fear into his heart. His expression turns into one of sheer terror as she climbs onto the bed and like an unavoidable avalanche descends upon him in passion. One feels repulsion at this exploitation of her obesity and yet the effect cannot be denied. The absurdity of Mimi's position is effectively brought across. While being noble enough to reject the revenge of the gun, his obsession with his particular form of revenge leads him into the ludicrous.

Wertmüller again and again achieves this effect. She cuts across rational objections and through the contrasting and merging of sexual and political ideals reveals life pulsing with savagery and beauty. One objects to and is drawn towards her characters simultaneously. Some critics have argued that she makes light of politics and finds Man to be absurd in his ideological commitments and dogmatism. Yet, I feel that this too easily simplifies matters. Wertmüller is not just producing a farcical interpretation of life but is rather attempting, and succeeding, in

continued on page fifty



Lina Wertmüller directing Gian Giancarlo and Candice Bergen in her latest film.



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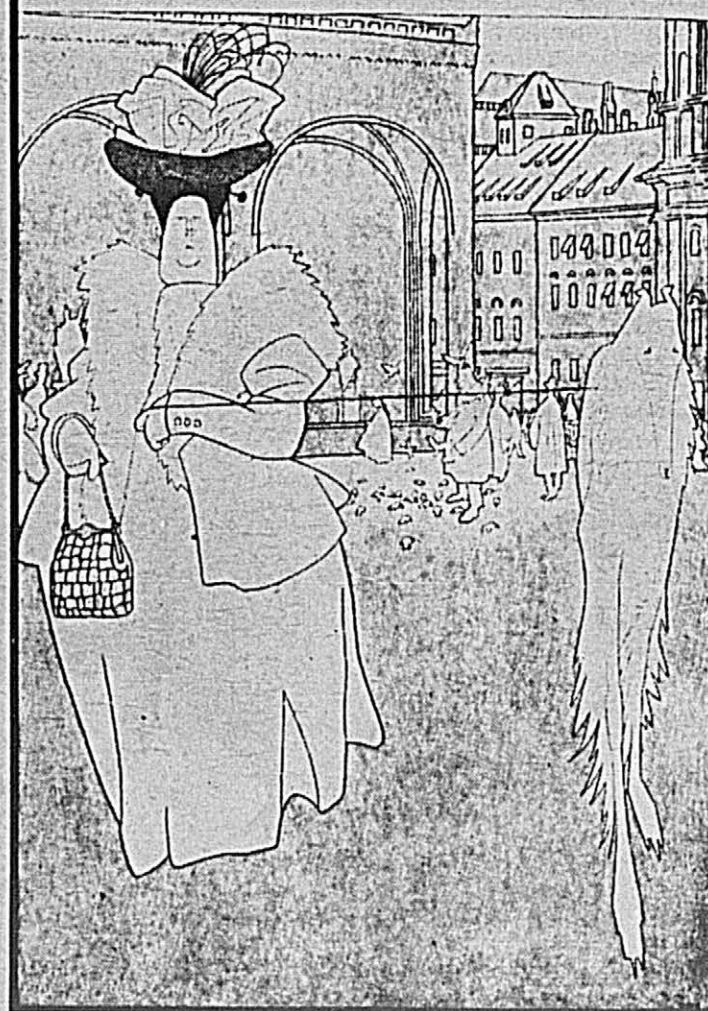
Frank Funaro

Eva Friede

Mary Lynn Fiske

Sasha Cunningham

Cover by Eva Friede



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Tomorrow, March 30th

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Students pursuing B.A. or B.S.W. degrees may vote at any one of the following polls: Union, Leacock, Stewart, Burnside, Redpath Library, Bronfman, Wilson Hall (10 am - 4 pm) and Bishop Mountain Hall (4 pm - 7 pm).

CANDIDATES:

Dave BISHOP Guy KNOWLES
Robert COOK Fred McMAHON
Frank GERTLER Michael SLATER

ENGINEERING SENATOR

Students pursuing B.Eng., B.Sc.(Arch), or B.Arch. degrees may vote at any one of the following polls: McConnell Engineering, Union, Redpath Library (10 am - 4 pm) and Bishop Mountain Hall (4 pm - 7 pm).

CANDIDATES:

Mohamad M. GHAFOURI
Howard MELAMED

STUDENT POSITIONS PREVIOUSLY DECIDED

STUDENT COUNCILLORS

Architecture	John Palumbo [acclaimed]
Arts	Terry Reed [elected]
Science	Patricia Armand [acclaimed]
Dentistry	Monique Fitch [acclaimed]
Engineering	Bernard Fried [acclaimed]
Management	Phil Gertler [acclaimed]
P & OT	Eileen Scully [acclaimed]
Relig. Studies	Roger Robillard [acclaimed]

SENATORS

Science	Arnold Herer [acclaimed]
Dentistry	Elliot Mechanic [acclaimed]
Management	Mark Letourneau [acclaimed]
Medicine	Harvey Finkelstein [acclaimed]
Relig. Studies	Ian Victor [elected]

GOVERNORS

Grad Studies	Joseph Mastromario [elected]
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STUDENT POSITIONS AWAITING ELECTION RESULTS

STUDENT COUNCILLORS

Education	Nursing
Law	Grad Studies
Medicine	Social Work
Music	

GOVERNORS

Undergrad Rep

SENATORS

Arts	Music
Education	Grad Studies [Academic]
Engineering	Grad Studies [Professional]
Law	

Theatre

It's About Mime

by Faith Backus

The journey of man through life, on a path of continual corruption and degeneration, has always been a popular theatrical theme. Once again it is explored, this time through the medium of Mime, at the Theatre National du Québec in a production entitled "Centre de Gravit  ."

"Le Cataclysme" opens the production: a natural catastrophe created by man himself. The set is simple: carpeted ramps sloping upward to form a diamond shape. In the opening between the ramps is a sheet of rubber-like material, pink and reddish brown in color, with an opening in the center. To the deafening electronic sound effects, one sees "mankind" emerge from the opening of this "womb." The mimes are dressed in leotards, from head to fingers to toes, realistically fetus-colored, but with an incongruous, horrible maimed appearance: masks cover their faces, they have only one eye, and are covered with open gorey wounds.

After several long minutes of writhing around on stage, the mimes reenter the womb. All is silent. Slowly, we see first a young girl and then a young boy emerge from the womb, awesome and fearful of the world they are encountering for the first time.

So the production continues as the boy and girl experience all aspects of the world: they cautiously discover and explore each others' bodies; lust confronts them, offering an apple for the girl to taste; mother nature watches over them; a god-like figure acts as a marionette, manipulating them with strings; they watch a re-enactment of gas-chamber murders; the Devil enters, corrupting all. We watch as the degeneration of the innocent pair

progresses.

The concept of "Centre de Gravit  " is a sound, valid one for theatrical elaboration, but the production has many weaknesses. Most noticeable was the range from the totally obscure to the embarrassingly obvious symbolism employed in various scenes. One was either lost as to what the mimes were trying to portray or slapped in the face with the Adam and Eve / apple / serpent type of symbolism. The fault lies partly with the director or playwright for not employing more clear yet original metaphors for portraying his ideas, and partly with the performers, for good mimes should be able to render the most obscure actions into a meaningful, lucid depiction.

Another major weakness was the reliance of the director on such gimmicks as explicit music and sound effects (stripper music as the personification of lust enters, party sounds as an orgy ensues), masks (the Devil is complete with red face and fangs) and, most objectionable, occasional narration, to make up for the mimes' lack of ability to express completely. Mime should be able to stand alone in its creativity and ability to express without such devices, for such devices, even if they do serve the purpose of heightening our comprehension, cannot come close to replacing the clarity which would be rendered by the expertise of a truly skillful mime performance.

Unfortunately, the program did not give individual credits for performances. Nevertheless, whoever played the girl deserves praise for her facial expressions and expressive hand and arm movements in portraying her reactions, emotions and thoughts. The boy was also effective, but was somehow more contrived, without the air of childlike spontaneity so refreshing in the girl.

Again, I cannot give personal credit to the Devil; nevertheless, he prances around the stage, leering at the audience as he manipulated the others, with disturbing maniacism.

"Centre de Gravit  " was undoubtedly an effective performance. However, to

continued on page fifty

High Hopes at RWB

by Sasha Cunningham

"Choreography is the heart beat of dance," according to David Moroni the Associate Director of one of Canada's major ballet companies, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet. Apparently his company has just had a heart transplant in the person of Oscar Araiz, choreographer of three dances on their Montreal program scheduled for the end of this month at Salle Wilfrid-Pelletier.

Great choreographers are indeed a rarity. It is difficult, if not impossible to describe in writing what makes a choreographer great especially if his work has never been seen. But from all the excitement being generated in the dance world, an educated guess would be that Montreal is in for a treat. Great choreographers elevate dance to

greatest fear is that the classical will disappear" says Moroni.

The reasons behind the Royal Winnipeg's combined repertoire of modern and classical dance are three-fold. Firstly, Artistic Director of the company Arnold Spohr maintains that "dance has no boundaries", explains Moroni. "Secondly, we must deal with the problem of selling tickets. The intellectual set can become bored with seeing just the classical ballets. And thirdly, our company is too small to stage major classical productions."

Moroni visibly loses sight of all concern, however, when it comes to Araiz. Although not a point shoe is to be found in Araiz's works, his choreography and rapport with the company make the issue seem irrelevant. "Araiz's dances have a great deal of substance, he is extremely musical and dramatically exciting. Dancers are very quick to identify a choreographer of quality and will give him their total devotion — it is very exciting!" Moroni swivels in his seat, his eyes light up and he continues, "We have a tendency to grab people like Araiz and claim them for ourselves."

During their 1974 tour in Buenos Aires, Arnold Spohr attended a performance of the Oscar Araiz



a level where it can be appreciated by both layman and professional. Great choreographers make otherwise clich   phrases, i.e. "dance is a universal language", seem true.

The Royal Winnipeg is a small ballet company of twenty-five dancers whose "tradition" is that they have none. Although they are by definition a ballet company, they have opened their doors to modern dance as in the case of Araiz. While integrating contemporary dance idioms to classically trained dancers is challenging, Moroni expresses concern over the effect it has on the direction of a ballet company and on the dancers. "You can make a classical dancer into a contemporary dancer, but what is the point of all those years of classical training if you don't come back to it?", questions Moroni. As Principal of the Royal Winnipeg's ballet school, Moroni worries that potentially top notch ballet dancers will not be given the opportunity to reach the heights they are capable of obtaining in a company that is as interested in presenting a versatile program of both contemporary and classical dance as the Royal Winnipeg Ballet is. "My

Company. Impressed by what he saw, Spohr arranged to present one of his works, *Adagietto*, which will be performed in Montreal. "True to his own instincts, claims Moroni, "Spohr found a winner." In praise of Spohr, Moroni continues by saying "he has set our own destiny by having been very successful in presenting new works and new choreographers, so now it is a little risky always looking for new works." The assumption is that the Royal Winnipeg's audiences now expect consistently high calibre programs. That is an expectation that any major dance company realistically must acknowledge.

While Araiz has been "discovered" by Spohr he does not belong to the company and has recently been appointed Artistic Director of the Colon Opera Ballet Company in Buenos Aires, a job that will occupy the majority of his time. Five of his works are now part of the Royal Winnipeg's repertoire. Moroni anticipates that other companies will want to include them in their repertoire and will want to commission Araiz for themselves.

continued on page fifty



A little boy and girl encounter the world in "Centre du Gravit  ."

Film

The Untimely Demise of Horror

by Chris Pomlecko

If one can judge by the recent output of horror films such as *The Sentinel*, *The Omen*, and their venerable grandfather, *The Exorcist*, the horror film per se is dead, or at least, ailing. The difference between a real horror film and these plea imitations, can be compared to the difference between a gasp and a groan, between a rapid heart beat and a contracting stomach.

The Sentinel is surely the least horrifying of the three. *The Exorcist* did contain a few scenes of real horror value (not the 180 degree head twist or the pea soup on the priest scenes). The scene in which Ellen Burstyn hears noises in the attic and goes up to investigate is a well-sustained atmospheric segment. Nothing happens, but the anticipation creates suspense, an integral requirement of a good horror film, one which has been abandoned in favor of quick decapitation and hanging, as in *The Omen*, or the eyeball bursting and nose slicing of the *The Sentinel*. Perhaps the most suspenseful scene in *The Omen* is the one in the graveyard, when Gregory Peck and David Warner exhume the little devil's mother, Rover. Again, the anticipation of eerie events gives the scene its horrific atmosphere, which is dispelled as soon as something happens, when the dogs attack.

The Sentinel, like most modern horror films, considers instant shock and gore to be the main ingredients of a successful film. Coherence of plot and credibility of character, two aspects of good filmmaking which are essential in creating empathetic fear in an audience, are completely abandoned. Even after reading the book, I found the plot hard to follow. Cristina Raines, as the model heroine, rather heroine who is a model, rents an apartment. Here she meets kindly old Mr. Crazen (Burgess Meredith), a lesbian couple, and attends a birthday party for a cat. An old blind priest lives on the top floor. When she tells the real estate agent (Ava Gardner) about the weird tenants, the woman assures her that no one has lived in the building for ten years. Cristina doubts her sanity. The chandeliers begin to shake on the ceiling, so she goes upstairs to investigate, and finds her dead father, whom she stabs (puncturing his eyeball and slicing off his nose). Her fiancé (Chris Sarandon) who may or may not have killed his wife, begins to investigate, etc, etc, and in a nauseating finale, all hell literally breaks loose. The demons from hell, summoned to drive Cristina insane at the end, are played by real circus freaks and mongoloids. The film uses these people only for their shock value, which, to me, is the most nauseating feature of the picture.

Robert Block, author of *Psycho* and many other horror films, once said, "It's not what you see, but what you don't see, that creates the horror of a film." There is a scene in the 1944 picture, *The Curse of the Cat People*, directed by Val Lewton, in which a mother has sent her daughter out to play. The camera stays in the house,

focussed on the mother. The little girl, outside the door, begs her mother to let her in, because there's a giant cat outside. The mother tells her daughter that it is just a figment of her imagination. One hears the girl pleading, crying, and finally screaming. The, silence. The camera moves down the door and one sees a small pool of blood flowing under.

ELLIPSIS IN HORROR FILMS

After the initial jolt of seeing something hideous or frightening, repetition of the monster becomes dull. After Linda Blair is uglified in *The Exorcist*, the audience becomes accustomed to her face, and is no longer frightened. As in pornographic films, where the continuous viewing of genital upon genital becomes anti-erotic, in horror films, continued exposure to blood and dismembered organs becomes clinical. So the filmmaker is forced to heap shocker upon shocker, becoming more and more savage, creating a slapstick pace. And since the horror scenes are usually not integral to the plot, coherent plot becomes unnecessary.

Terror of the unknown, the unseen or the undefinable is one of the most basic fears. In the 1942 film *The Cat People*, produced by Val Lewton and directed by Jacques Tourneur, two masters of the elliptical horror film, there is a scene in which a woman is swimming in a dark hotel pool. She

hears the sound of cat's feet paddling in the darkness, and soft growls. When she tries to get out of the pool, she hears a ferocious growl. She swims from one end of the pool to another, and the sound follows her. She screams (another eerie and effective use of sound — the echoes of a scream in an empty room); the lights are turned on, but there is nothing except her robe, torn to shreds. If one had seen the cat, the situation would have been recognizable and explicable, and much of the horror would have been lost.

Sixteen years later, Tourneur made a film called *Night of the Demon*, in which some unknown malevolent force wreaked havoc upon the people of a small British college. While the demon remained unseen, the film remained suspenseful and eerie. But Tourneur's producers insisted upon the monster's appearance in the last reel, so this fine film is marred by the sight of a pig-faced behemoth kicking over a Lionel Toy train.

Contemporary horror flicks insist on spoon-feeding every corpuscle to the audience, so one is treated to gut-churning paste-togethers like *The Texas Chainsaw Massacre*, *The Sentinel*, and *The Exorcist*. These films leave one walking home looking over the shoulder, not expecting to see terror in every shadow and crack of a tree branch, but to avoid being on the receiving end of a fellow-movie-goer's technicolor yawn.

THE ART OF THE HORROR CINEMA

Atmosphere is also a very important element of horror films which has been lost in recent years. The filming art of horror cinema, the atmosphere, creates a world in which the unnatural actions in the film become believable and frightening.

The Cabinet of Doctor Caligari, with its blatantly Expressionistic sets, was perhaps the first film to use setting as a fundamental complement to the content of the horror film. Its distorted



...are toned down, but still evident in "The Black Cat" made in 1934.

angularity was adopted in American cinema and refined by directors like James Whale in *Frankenstein*. Through the thirties and forties, this askewness and stark lighting was used to create an environment that was not quite normal, slightly other-worldly. Therefore, the characters in the films could act in a similar manner and remain credible.

Another important technique in the horror films of the thirties and forties was chiaroscuro, everything slightly out of focus and grey. To achieve this effect, Carl Dreyer in 1932 filmed his entire movie *Vampyr* through gauze giving the film a blurred, ominous foggy atmosphere.

Val Lewton, in the '40's perfected the use of blackness as an emotional force in film. The darkness of his films is oppressive and overwhelming, and his use of shadows contributed to the sustenance of suspense in his films. Horrific things flow into and out of the night in his films' noirs.

Early color films also used sombre tones to convey menace. As early as 1933, in *The Mystery of the Wax Museum*, movies were being filmed in or tinted with color. The mysteriousness of *The Wax Museum* was enhanced by the deep blues and greens of the set. But in the 1950's with the miraculous process of technicolor, the screen became a burst of red. In horror films, the red most mostly due to an excessive flow of blood. But the entire color process itself took much of the impact out of horror films, whose Gothic atmosphere was more appropriate to black and white. Horror films are meant to create a world unlike that of real life, so the black and white contrast drew the viewer away from his own everyday life, which the naturalistic coloring merely reinforced.



Expressionist backdrops in "The Cabinet of Doctor Caligari" (1920)...



"I Walked With A Zombie," an atmospheric Val Lewton thriller, 1943

The Beginning of the End

Perhaps the first death knolls of spooky movies came with the realization of the morals code in the early 1960's, which hypocritically considered gratuitous gore and bloodshed acceptable, but sex more acceptable. A British film company, Hammer films, was quick to exploit this loosening of standards. One need only compare James Whale's 1932 *Frankenstein* to Hammer's 1957 *Curse*



The heroine of "Vampyr," Carl Dreyer's 1932 masterpiece of gauze.

of *Frankenstein* to understand how low the art of the horror film had sunk. What in 1932 had been an elegantly stylized laboratory became a shoddy little backroom with eyeballs and severed hands prominently displayed all in full color.

Hammer's recipe was to throw in every organ of the body, add rotting flesh and explicit violence, and stop it all off with a few cleavage shots. And this is the formula which modern horror films have, unfortunately, relied too heavily upon.

Some good old horror movies:

The Body Snatcher (1945) produced by Val Lewton and directed by Robert Wise. A little slow, but a great stormy chase ending.

The Cabinet of Doctor Caligari (1920) the great old granddad, with a few creaky bones, but still very interesting.

The Cat People (1942) produced by Val Lewton and directed by Jacques Tourneur. One of the best

claustrophobic, brooding flicks made. Interesting plot: Simone Simon turns into a panther when sexually aroused. *Dead of Night* (1945) various directors. The original of the execrable "tales of the Crypt" type of short films joined by a common thread. One segment is Michael Redgrave as a ventriloquist insanely jealous of his dummy. *Dracula* (1931) directed by Tod Browning. Creaks like a brass bed, but just as fun.

Forbidden Planet (1956) Sci-fi adaptation of Shakespeare's *The Tempest*. Just felt like throwing it in. *Frankenstein* (1931) directed by James Whale. The sparse angularity is great, as is Karloff's performance. *Freaks* (1932) directed by Tod Browning. Bizarre yet nearly-sympathetic (until the shock ending) film using circus freaks as the principal actors.

The Haunting (1956). Excellent adaptation of Shirley Jackson's novel, *The Haunting of Hill House*. Filmed in black and white, which helps a lot. *I Walked With a Zombie* (1943) produced by Val Lewton; directed by Jacques Tourneur. Excellent despite



The demon who made an unnecessary appearance in Jacques Tourneur's 1958 film "Night of the Demon."

Truffaut's Homage to Youth

by Frank Funaro

Childhood, that glorious time of carelessness and abandon, is the theme of Francois Truffaut's latest film, *Small Change*, a celebration of youth.

Lacking any real plot, the film is simply made up of a series of incidents which take place in the French city of Thiers. The centre of

satiate her hunger, she organizes among her concerned neighbors an elaborate foodlift into her fifth floor apartment. Standing at the window, with her policeman-father's bullhorn raised to her mouth, she humorously informs all within earshot of her plight by exclaiming: "J'ai faim, j'ai faim" and then explaining that her parents had left her home alone, while they went out to dine.

The perils of adolescence are also poignantly depicted in the film. Young Patrick, one of the most engaging characters, is involved in two very amusing predicaments. The first is a crush on his best friend's mother. Making excuses to be in her company, his relationship with her is nonetheless doomed to remain as it is, devoid of any romantic interest on her part. Yet, Patrick is swept up in his passion and we can only sit back and marvel as expressions of desire sweep across his otherwise angelic face. So oblivious is the woman to the young boy's sentiments toward her, that when he



action is usually the classroom or the neighborhood, where we witness the entertaining interaction of the children. One is amazed at the distinct and refreshing individuality of each of the kids; there are the pranksters, the well-behaved, the shy and the boldly obstinate. They move within a society in which they are neither children nor the oppressed, they are members of the elite and in full control.

In one incident, a sly and beautiful young girl named Sylvie refuses to dine out with her parents, when they veto her choice of a purse. She refuses to compromise her integrity on this issue and thus chooses to remain home. In an act inspired more to claim a victory over her parents than to

finally gets up the nerve to present her with some roses, she merely smiles and says "thank you father."

Patrick's next attempts at a romantic interlude are met with a similar lack of success. When coaxed by a sexually aggressive friend to pick up two girls they spot in the distance, he later finds himself shortchanged. When they go to a movie theatre he finds himself sitting on the end, while his friend enjoys the company and favors of his new acquaintances.

The film is never overly sentimental or blinded to the imperfections and tragedy of childhood. One character, Julien, lives with an alcoholic mother and grandmother, who frequently beat

continued on page fifty

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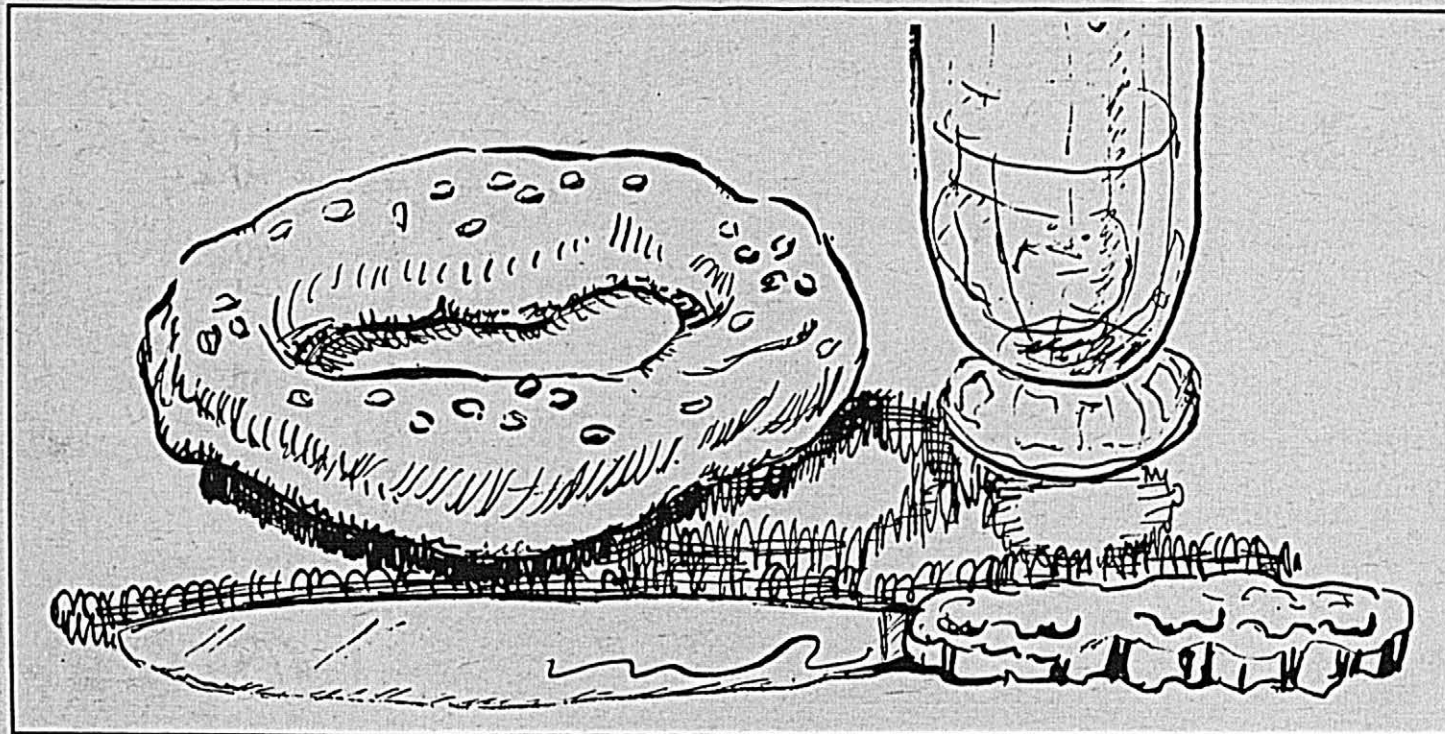
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Food & Drink

Return of the Galloping Gourmand



by Chris Pomeidczkovichski

As with croissants, mentioned in my last gustatory article (I hope no one tired to follow the recipe I gave, in which a typo turned 7/8 cup of milk into 78 cups), much of the fun of bagels lies in making them. Fortunately, unlike croissants, bagels are quite easy to make—less temperamental.

Also unlike croissants, it is possible to find excellent bagels in Montreal, at the Bagel Factory, near the corner of St. Viateur and Park Ave.

The recipe I have included here is somewhat more difficult than my usual standby, obtainable in the Betty Crocker Book of Breads. In this recipe, one must separate two eggs, an operation nearly beyond my culinary skill. But the bagel obtained is probably much lighter and more authentic. (I confess I haven't had the nerve to try out this particular formula yet.)

Bagel

½ cup shortening
3 T. sugar
2 eggs separated
2 c. scalded milk
2 pkg. yeast
7 c. flour
1 t. salt
sesame seeds or poppy seeds, according to personal persuasion.
Makes 3½ dozen.

Put all ingredients into a blender and purée for eight hours. Wait, wait. Only kidding.

Cream shortening, sugar, egg yolks, milk and let cool until lukewarm. Add yeast. Beat egg whites until stiff; the eggwhites, not you,

and fold them into the batter. Add flour and salt, a cup at a time, and manually mix well. Turn the dough onto a floured board and knead well. Do everything well. Cover dough and let rise in a warm place for an hour, or sit on it until hatched.

Now the fun begins, after the dough has risen. (A good test for whether or not the dough has risen is to gently poke it; if an indentation remains in the dough, it is assez levé!)

Take a piece of dough, one-forty-second of the entire batch, in hand, roll it into a snake, wrap around your wrist, and then roll off hand, pinching the ends.

Allow the bagels to rise, uncovered, for about a half-hour. (By the time you have finished rolling the forty-second

bagel off your wrist, the first ones will probably be ready.)

Drop the bagels, one at a time, into simmering water and boil for three minutes. (This recipe calls for the solitary bagel boiling manoeuvre, but with a larger kettle, four at a time is possible and immensely faster.)

Have a paper towel covered with poppy or sesame seeds ready and when the bagels are through boiling, drop them (gently, dear reader) onto the towel. The seeds will absorb the water; flip the bagels to coat both sides.

Preheat oven to 425. Put the bagels onto a greased cookie sheet and bake for 15 minutes or until succulently golden brown.

That's it. Yum, yum. Goodnight.

Getting High with a Balloon

by Feisty Jeff

The "Northeast Kingdom" of Vermont is one of the few remaining areas in the United States that can accurately be described as wilderness. It is bounded by Canada on the north, U.S. Interstate 91 on the west, St. Johnsbury on the south, and the New Hampshire border on the east.

The most frequently requested beverage recipe in the land of interminable spruce forests is not some exotic hot brew but a mixture of homemade wine—a wine that soothes the palate and knocks the stuffings out of even the heartiest lumberjack.

Recipe:

3-4 cups sugar
2 tablespoons yeast
12 oz. frozen fruit concentrate or 2 quarts fresh fruit
1 small-mouth gallon jug
1 plastic baggie

Note: Three cups of sugar gives a dry wine, four a sweet wine. Don't panic about all the sugar; in a dry wine all the sugar is turned to alcohol.

Put the desired amount of sugar in a clean jug, then add the yeast. Add the frozen fruit, or fresh fruit. Fill the jug

to the shoulder with cold water. Put the baggie over the top of the jug and hold it in place with a rubber band on the jug rim.







Put the jug on a plate in case it overflows. Check often to see that the baggie has not blown off. If so, replace it, because if you don't you'll probably end up with vinegar. The fermentation process begins when the baggie becomes inflated and ends when the baggie deflates (a month, at least). Wait for the fermentation process to stop and the wine to settle. When the wine is settled, siphon it off into bottles and seal them.

Avoid—open air on the wine, shaking it while it is fermenting, putting hot water in the wine mixture, and exposing the mixture to sunlight.

Some good concentrate juices to try are grape, cranberry, apple, and Hawaiian Punch. Some other varieties the local yokels have used are: frozen strawberries, canned blueberries, fresh pineapple and all sorts of fresh fruit.

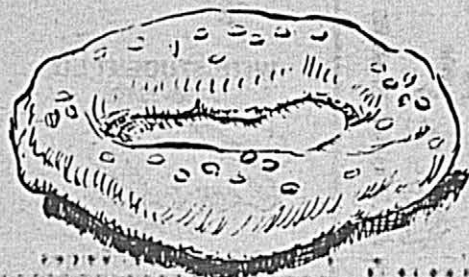
By the way, the instructions are only basic and open for variation according to taste and level of intoxication desired.

The Hard Parts Illustrated

1. 
2.  ½ of the dough
3.  Rolling dough into snake
4.  TWIST OFF HAND
5.  Before After LET BAGELS RISE
6.  Bagels get enormous and puffy in water!!!!

7.  COAT WITH SEEDS AND BAKE

The Easy Part



Music

from the stage...

Jazzing Up McGill

By James Murelich

Jazz in Montreal has not been enjoying rapid success over the last decade, with jazz clubs opening and closing down with disturbing regularity. Yet, at the McGill Faculty of Music, jazz, which was unheard of during the mid-'60s, has now come to form a part of many a musician's training there.

Back in the late '60s Gerry Danovitch, a professor in the music faculty, decided to try and incorporate jazz into the classically oriented structure at McGill. As he explained to *The Weekly*, "we needed this kind of thing; in the city clubs were beginning to die...and U.S. universities had been doing it for years. I just thought that we should try". As Abe Kestenberg, one of the original members of the first jazz band at McGill, related "we had to fight for the right to have it." Eventually they did get an approved jazz band and their first get-togethers took place Sunday mornings at 9 am. Large student turnouts occurred, however, even at this early hour and the band "became so successful," according to Kestenberg, that they



Abe Kestenberg helping Kim Dooley.

even did a few broadcasts for the CBC.

One can detect a note of pride in Gerry Danovitch's voice as he runs down the list of all the original players from '67 who have become "bona-fide players." Liebert Subirana, who plays sax for the Quebec rock group *Harmonium* as well as doing studio work; Simon Stone, who plays sax and was musical director of the Peter Gzowski show for a while; Leon Aronson, who became musical director of the Montreal version of *Hair* and has also written arrangements for *The Bells*, — the list goes on and on.

The year after the first band was established, the jazz band became an elective course, expanding in 1970 to encompass two bands and expanding again last year. There are now three

bands (Senior, Intermediate, and Junior) comprised of approximately 50 to 60 students. The Intermediate and Senior bands divide the concerts the faculty puts on between them, while the Junior band gives concerts on its own. As Abe Kestenberg pointed out, the school is very active musically and has "quadrupled in the last few years in the number of concerts given."

Each jazz ensemble only gets to practice once a week (as compared, for example, to North Texas State University where music students practice jazz every day). "It's a miracle that we can put on the calibre of concerts that we do," Danovitch said. He pointed out that he "would like to see more practices but it is difficult, because our kids have to play in other classical ensembles, and they have their courses."

Danovitch stressed that "apart from providing a legitimate credit course, it has trained, from a practical point of view, a lot of people in getting their first experience."

The other jazz option available to students in McGill's music faculty is the jazz improvisation course given by Armas Maiste. Talking to students one easily perceives that Maiste is held in high esteem. Gerry Danovitch described him as "an excellent jazz and classical piano player" who in his course "stresses the natural feeling for improvisation and picking up of the various styles." His course spans a three year period where students will "start from jazz in the '40's and work their way up to contemporary styles by the third year, depending on their progress of course" Maiste explained. This is where, he added, "you learn the ABC's of jazz."

The philosophy behind the music faculty at McGill is essentially a "classical" one yet, as Danovitch told *The Weekly*, "training in jazz is an important branch of music, and people with talent can get another valuable form of training through it."

This other "form of training" aside from its intrinsic musical value is also important from a pragmatic point of view, for it is very difficult to earn a living by playing either classical sax or jazz sax alone. Abe Kestenberg pointed out that there "isn't enough work anywhere in the world for classical and jazz musicians." "If you don't try and do some commercial work," he added, "you're going to starve." Kestenberg also advised that "if there's no work, then you've got to make your own."

Teaching, then, becomes one way in which a musician can make financial ends meet when he goes through a period where there just is no money coming in at all. Many advanced students, Danovitch noted, will put themselves through school by giving music lessons on the side.

If there's one thing though that raises the ire of professors and music students alike in respect to jazz, it is



Gerry Danovitch directing the Intermediate Jazz Band.

the lack of support given them. "I don't feel that jazz players are getting support unless they make a name. It's a common disease: make your name and then come home" Danovitch explained. "In Toronto there's support. Nimmons and Koffman are like gods in Toronto" he continued. "There's just a basic lack of support and recognition from the local people here." He noted that the English community could perhaps use some of the spirit that's occurring in French Quebec today. "The Quebecois support their upcoming talent. Nationalistic pride is being very helpful in breeding talent, very helpful."

Kestenberg agreed that "jazz would exist much better if there was some kind of support" similar to what symphonies receive. "All the arts are like that, if it doesn't get support it doesn't survive" he noted. "We need grants, councils. It's very difficult for the guy who owns a bar to promote the arts."

As Danovitch pointed out, "Jazz is North America's contribution to music...it's a shame that it is not supported more at the government level."

Abe Kestenberg spoke of some of the things that they might be able to

do if they received some kind of backing. "It would be really nice if we could get McGill to sponsor the hall (Pollack Hall) and get Canada Council or some institution to provide money for players to come to town and put on a concert every second or third week," he explained.

This kind of thinking symbolizes the energy and drive that is devoted to jazz at McGill in the Faculty of Music. Rather than sit back and be content with the progress made in the last decade, people with the program are thinking of establishing it even more firmly in the faculty structure and philosophy. Danovitch explained that he would like to see specialized instruction for jazz composers, rhythm sections and the like. People connected with the jazz program would also like to see the jazz bands recognized as a credited ensemble. Right now, each student must play in a recognized ensemble during his music degree and the only ensembles recognized are the symphony and the concert band. "Conceivably," Danovitch explained, "one could use the jazz ensemble or band as his ensemble."

If this was to occur it would enable students like Richard Mortimer to pursue studies in the music faculty alone. Currently, he is an arts student majoring in Psychology. Yet, as he explained, "if I could do a jazz arranging course instead of writing out 16th century cantatas, then I'd still be in the music faculty."

Judging from the rapport and feeling between the students and professors involved in the jazz program, these things will occur. Everyone is enthusiastic about what's happening, and to sit in on one of their classes is to witness a feeling of cooperativeness and a desire to learn more and more about jazz. This is not even to mention the fine quality of musicianship exhibited by the students of the Faculty of Music.

People are deeply involved with jazz and in its importance and value, and are already planning for the future. Abe Kestenberg told *The Weekly*, for example, that next year they're hoping to get together an alumni band of the best players from over the years for a concert. It is this kind of hope and direction that promises an even sounder groundwork will be laid for jazz in the near future at McGill.



Golden mouthpiece.

Photos by Gilbert Carot

Behind The Yellow Door

by Mary Lynn Fiske

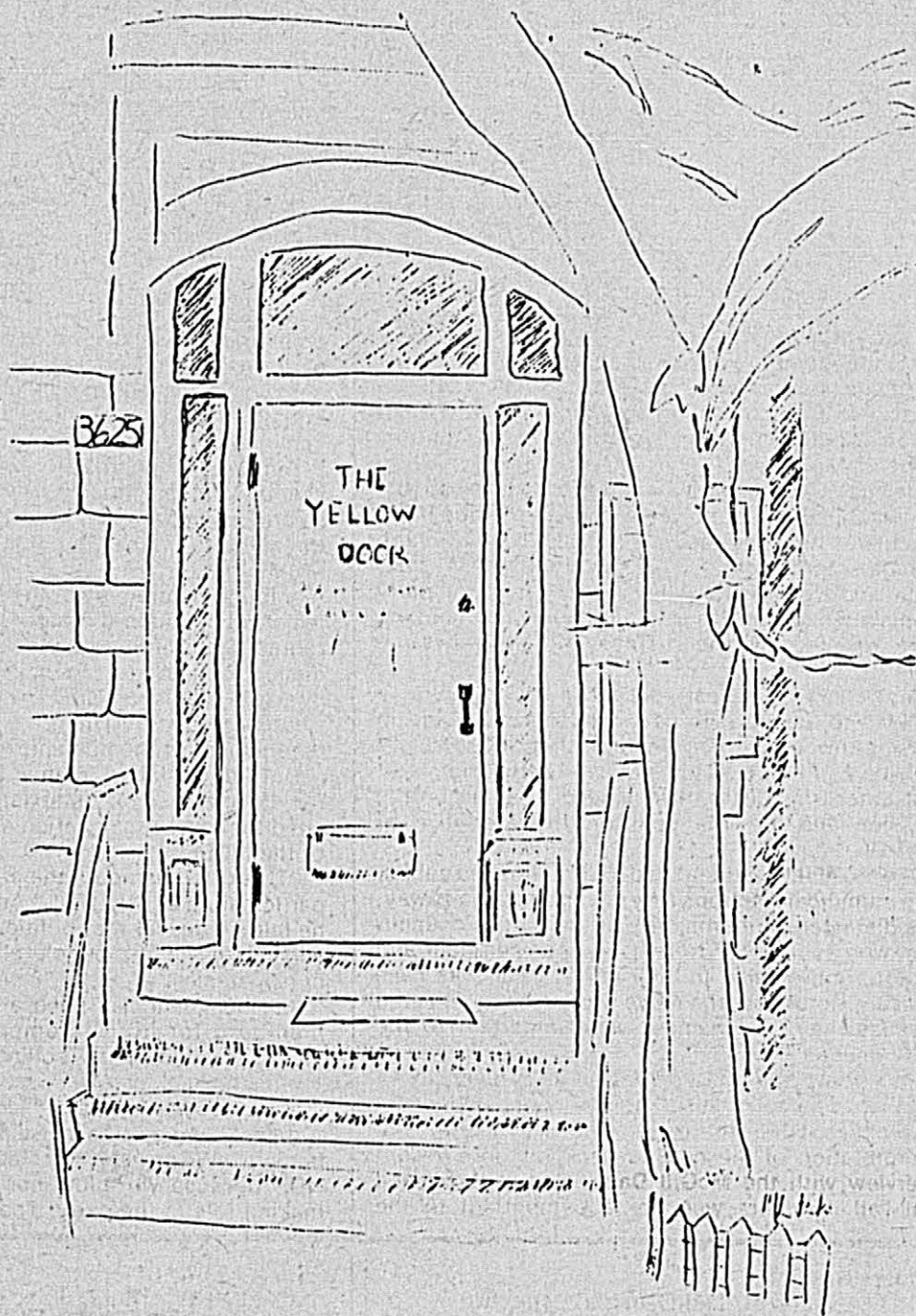
The Yellow Door coffeehouse, 3625 Aylmer St.; doors open at 8:30. Who's playing tonight? That all depends: on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday one act plays; on Thursday, Friday and Saturday another; and Sunday is Hootnanny night, when twelve people get together to play three songs apiece.

The Yellow Door was started nine years ago in the fall of 1968. The manager then was Chuck Baker, now the co-manager, the other partner being one Jamie Mackie. The building that has a yellow door and is The Yellow Door is owned by the McGill Student Christian Movement. By afternoons, The Yellow Door is a restaurant, serving "El Cheapo Lunches", 99 cents for soup and a meal, the "y'all come" people if you've read their ads. By evenings The Yellow Door is a coffeehouse: the dimly lit basement has seen the likes of Jesse Winchester, Bruce Murdoch, Chris Rawlings, Penny Land and John Allen Cameron perform many a time, as well as other lesser know musicians. (About a third of the acts featured are gleaned from those who perform Sunday nights—that is, if you are good enough, you are brought back by popular acclaim.) Apparently, it is the oldest running coffee house in North America, and is certainly one of the most important English ones in Montreal, where the French music scene is so strong. There is only one kind of music they don't play at The Yellow Door: that's rock'n'roll. "It drives you crazy," says J. Mackie. It is a tiny space: all the same there always seems to be enough room for more people and attendance is good, usually around 50 people. There are a number of tiny tables, benches and a

wee stage, and at the far end is the kitchen corner. Rosemary Reilly is the lady in charge of the kitchen for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights; Jenny Baker is on from Thursday to Sunday. Reilly bakes all kinds of tasty pastry, but affirms that "people really don't know how to eat. I made a fruit-nut cake a while back, full of apricots, dates and sunflower seeds, but no one bought it. During three nights no one touched it. But boy, the chocolate cake disappeared fast." Coffee and various teas, milk, cocoa, cookies and cakes can be purchased. She also cooks for the Golem Coffeehouse and for the ASUS folk series concerts.

The musicians will tell you they like playing bars for the money but that coffee houses are ever so much more fun "because... well, because people listen." There is an admission charge of \$1.50, less for members, however. It is small, intimate, and quite relaxed. Rosemary will talk about music while she makes the coffee and informs someone for the tenth time that "We're not open yet." ("We're never 'open' till the coffee's made, even for tea drinkers.") The musicians bound up and down the stairs trying to find paper to make out the set list, Jamie sits upstairs with his feet up, Chris Elliot takes the money at the door. Rosemary yells "coffee's ready", and the music begins, through the smoke and the spotlights and the painted water pipes at the ceiling. The grey cat jumps off the wooden counter, dashes through the table legs and other legs, and goes upstairs to lie on a chair.

The Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer St. Doors open at 8:30. Who's playing tonight?



The Art of Tea

by Martha Nestor

On any one of one's hejiras' through bars and parties listening to snatches of conversation, you'll inevitably hear talk of jazz (and Michaelangelo) — current opiate-of-masses, and too often a closed, exclusive realm for those in-the-know (i.e. those with enough money to keep up with it all). Many have undoubtedly found themselves in or on the outskirts of conversations resembling the following:

"Isn't that Gato Barbieri? It could be Airtio, though. Did you hear him on Wayne Shorter's album - he was great - outrageous! I was just listening to Lenny White the other day — you know, the drummer, like Billy Cobham..."

Looking into the jaded and unapproachable gaping mouth of the jazz connoisseur, I am torn between two reactions, and choose between them according to my mood and energy. Should I once again suffer a studied spontaneous attack of hiccups and wander off before I am called to respond with an equally obscure cluster of names, or shall I stand in defense of the less armed, or rather, uninformed population:

"Oh them, well, yes, they're o.k. But haven't you heard Michael Franks? You know — I'm sure you've heard of him..."

At this point I begin snapping my fingers vigorously yet casually, and throw out a few bars of "Popsicle Toes":

"You've got the nicest North America this sailor ever saw. I'd like to feel your warm Brazil and touch your Panama,

but your Tierra del Fuegos, are nearly always froze, we're gonna hit the floor

and go explore your Popsicle Toes."

Alternately, in a more obliging mood, I might thrill the staid connoisseur with a verse from Franks' composition "Eggplant":

snap

con:

vivo

"The lady sticks to me like white on

rice,

She never cooks the same way

twice,

maybe it's the mushrooms, maybe

the tomatoes,

I can't reveal her name,

but eggplant is her game..."

etc. ad euphorium

At a recent jazz performance at McGill, I couldn't help but look around at audience positions and reactions. Remembering those old movies where young girls sat close to the stage of bop bands (legs tucked sideways under skirt, smiling faces uplifted, fingers snapping) or jitterbugging as beat dictated, I notice a definite change in audience behavior. More often than not, contemporary audiences twitch not more than two limbs at a time, nod with vague comprehension and half-smiles, and ponder the great abstraction confronting them. During the intermission of this particular performance, I approached the band's keyboard player, a beer under my belt, and said, "That was great, but there's nothing wrong with being pretty your know....do you know The Girl From Ipenima?" He looked like he wanted to smash me with a marimba, so I let that one go....

I am, of course, being difficult in order to emphasize a point, and to recommend an album. Michael Franks' first album, "The Art of Tea" is melodic, breezy cocktail jazz with lyrics that don't take themselves too seriously (I shy away from the intense) and deal with issues relevant to our era and concerns...pulchritude (warn Brazils and Panamas), eggplant, and

The Environment:

"Earthquakes, and my Bug breaks — you need a light to see through the smog.

It's like D-Day out on the freeway I'd like to crawl back under my log.

All these Rolls Royce hip rolls down the Sunset Strip

just like pharaohs down the Nile, Sometimes, I'd just forget to smile...

Among Franks' tunes is one of the healthier love songs I have heard in a while:

"You say your lover busy you lace I say he's fine, I like his face I guess you still think love will conquer all

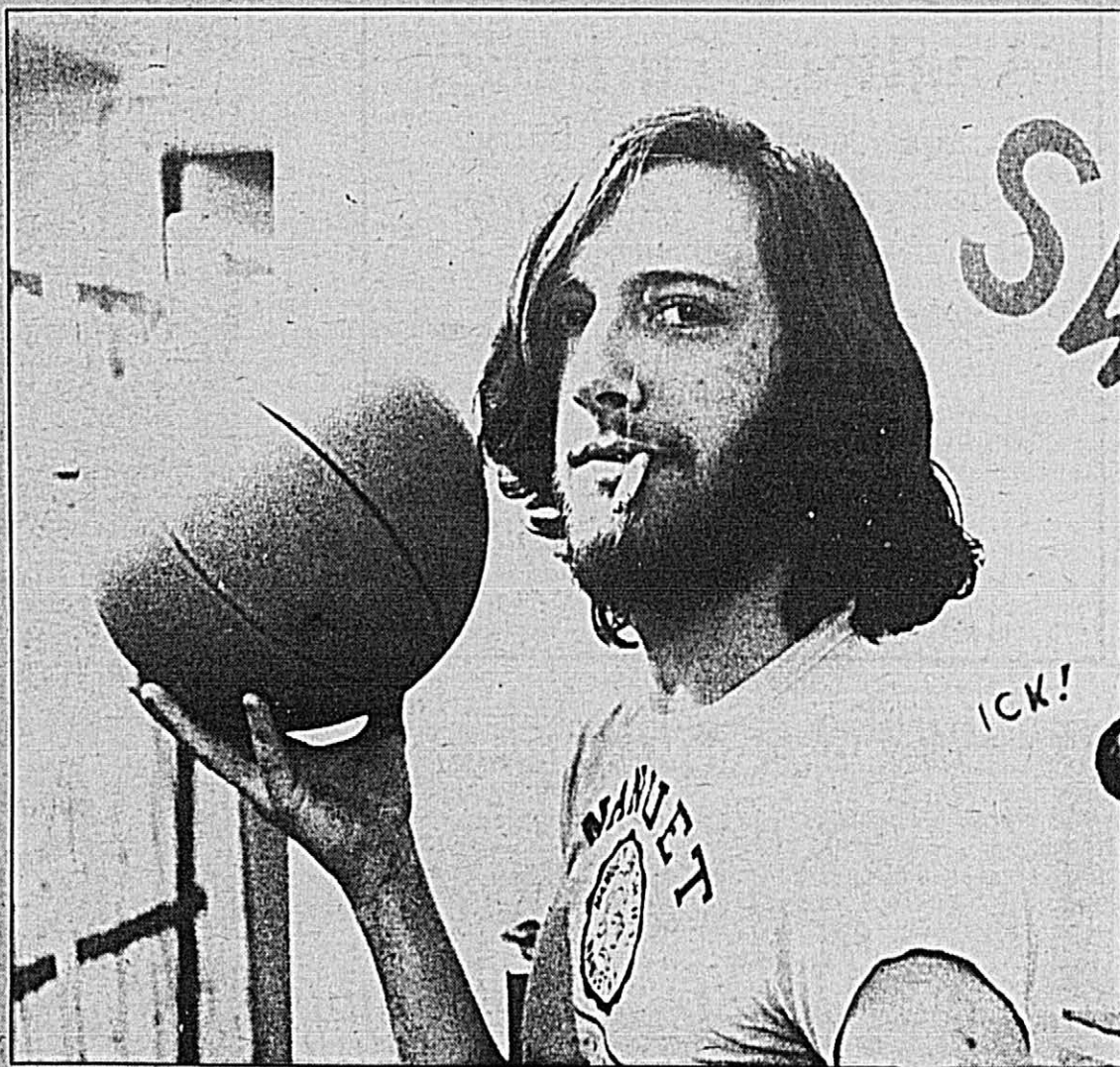
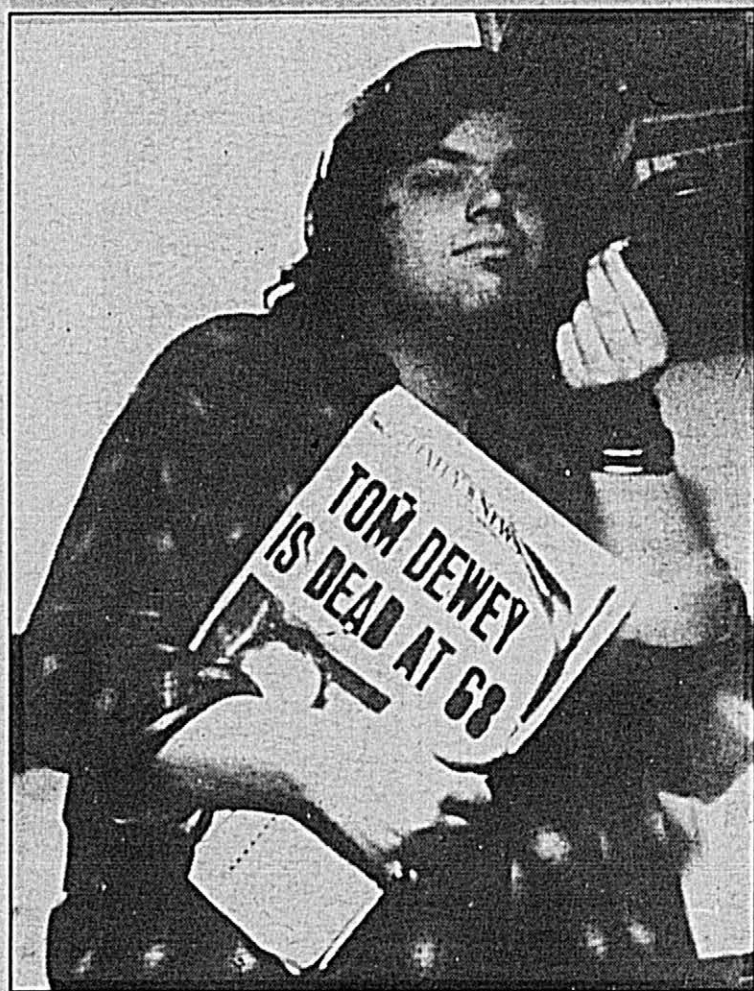
I know, but it's not what you think I only hope it stays in-sync

I only want to wish you well..."

I'm always glad to see a little competition for deep-rooted and ethereal numbers like "shove it in, shove it out"..."

The Art of Tea laughs brazenly (ha ha ha) at the definition of jazz as intense, adds lyrics, and is one of the happier collections of tunes around. There is already a small but sincere following here at McGill ten, to my knowledge. You might hear us anywhere at anytime, floating by, humming. We don't know why...maybe it's the mushrooms, maybe the tomatoes...

Da Bronx



photos by Feisty Jeff



Mildon & Morris

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The Greatest Hits



Tam ti delam
Brian Macdonald/
Gilles Vigneault

Tommy
Fernand Nault/
The Who (original
sound track)

Tommy

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The Greatest Hits



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Music played by
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The Firebird
Maurice Béjart/
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There Ain't No Hope for the Revolution

by Feisty J.

The Statute of Limitations was up and David could return home now. Seven years had been a long time to reflect on what he had been part of until that day in 1970—the student revolution, as it were. A mass movement of friends, students and lovers, all carrying on the dialectical struggle against the war, the state and injustice of all kinds.

But Dave's movement had become splintered and as part of an increasingly desperate scenario played by the more organized and militant cadres, he had made the conscious decisions that eventually forced him to leave the country.

Now he was back. After seven years of travelling, sometimes working, sometimes demonstrating in what he had always studied as "the Third World", Dave now saw the possibility to put his ideas to work back home—to give to the movement in 1977 what maybe he had forgotten or had ignored as an "objective mistake of history" back in the old days.

The first thing he did was call up Tom and Liz at the "Struggling Forever" Bookstore.

"Hi, Tom?"

"Who?"

"Tom, this is David. I'm Back!"

"I don't know you. I don't know a David either. Maybe you should drop by if you're so interested in something... like our politics, I think."

The voice belonged to Tom alright.

What the hell could he have done? Tom and George and Liz and about fifty others dropped out of what they termed the "bourgeois hoax" six years ago and formed cadres in several cities in the east. Several of them had been arrested, mostly for minor scuffles with police or other political groups.

Before going to the bookstore Dave passed by the mall at school where he used to run the anti-war information stand. The mall looked exactly the same. The same students, same insulated world, the college had become political bedlam.

Near the spot where his stand used to be, he recognized Tom's friend George. George used to be the picture of a radical hippie, but now he appeared almost like a private school student in corduroy pants and cardigan sweater. George now ran a political stand of his own, probably for proselytizing Tom's new organization.

"Worship the working class! Tomorrow belongs to us! Worship the working class! Tomorrow belongs to us!"

Dave decided to go get drunk.

At home Dave takes a quick shower and eats a light supper, so that his stomach will be nearly empty, leaving plenty of room for drinks. It's close to seven and he calls a few old friends, knowing from letters that they still live in the same old places. They agree to meet in the bar by ten-thirty.

Dave is a methodical drinker, he drinks slow and sure, never mixing his alcohol. He sticks with one particular drink all night. Tonight he's drinking screwdrivers. He pours a good three shots of liquor into the glass and mixes the orange juice in. He takes the pint bottle, the orange juice and his drink into the living room and switches on the television. He sits like that, mesmerized by the tube and the day of lost revolutionary friends fades further away with each gulp from the glass.

Soon, the pint bottle and the carton of juice are both empty, the remnants of each swishing down into Dave's stomach. It's ten o'clock and he spruces himself in the mirror, fixing his hair and straightening his shirt. Satisfied, he's out the door and on the way to the bar.

So here it is, Tuesday night, and the place is booming. Dave opens the heavy door to the bar and steps into a flood of low lights, smoke and blaring jukebox tunes. (Billy Crash Cradock and Emmy Lou Harris). The liquor's running through him, easing his body and, though the bar is laced three deep with people waiting for drinks, he slides through them to his favorite spot of many times past. With a drink now in his hand, he works his way to the corner of the bar where he leans against the wall, eyes roaming over the women in the place.

With another drink on the way, he sees Phil and Larry at a table beside the jukebox. They exchange tearful embraces. Phil is on unemployment. He worked the same job for three years in a row then got laid off, actually something he worked out with his boss. He gets a nice fat 75 dollars a week and, since he shares an apartment, his rent is only 55 dollars a month.

To Phil now, the 300 dollars he gets a month seems like money dropped into his hand by some rich uncle and he's enjoying it to the hilt. He's switched from Molson and cheap whiskey to J & B or Black and White on the rocks.

Larry drinks Export constantly. He's a bright guy but after two years of travelling and three at graduate play-school, he's come home to figure things out. He's only been home a while and is staying with his parents for the time being, and that alone drives him out to the bars every night. As he says, "I can't stay home at night and listen to them ask me every night what am I going to do with my life." He's worked a succession of petty jobs since he's been back, most

recently at a carwash.

Dave brings over another drink and joins them in the constant banter of female appraisal, the good old sixties, and of Tom, Liz, and George who they now consider political Jesus freaks.

But now... the essence of the barroom scene, to meet a girl, to get lost in the sweetness of a relationship. Oh, for sure, there are times when it all fits together perfectly. The alcohol, the dark room and the wild atmosphere all gel into smiles and girl meets boy and it's a great thing, this scene with all these people milling around. It's those few and far between perfect nights that will bring Dave, Phil, and Larry back night after night.

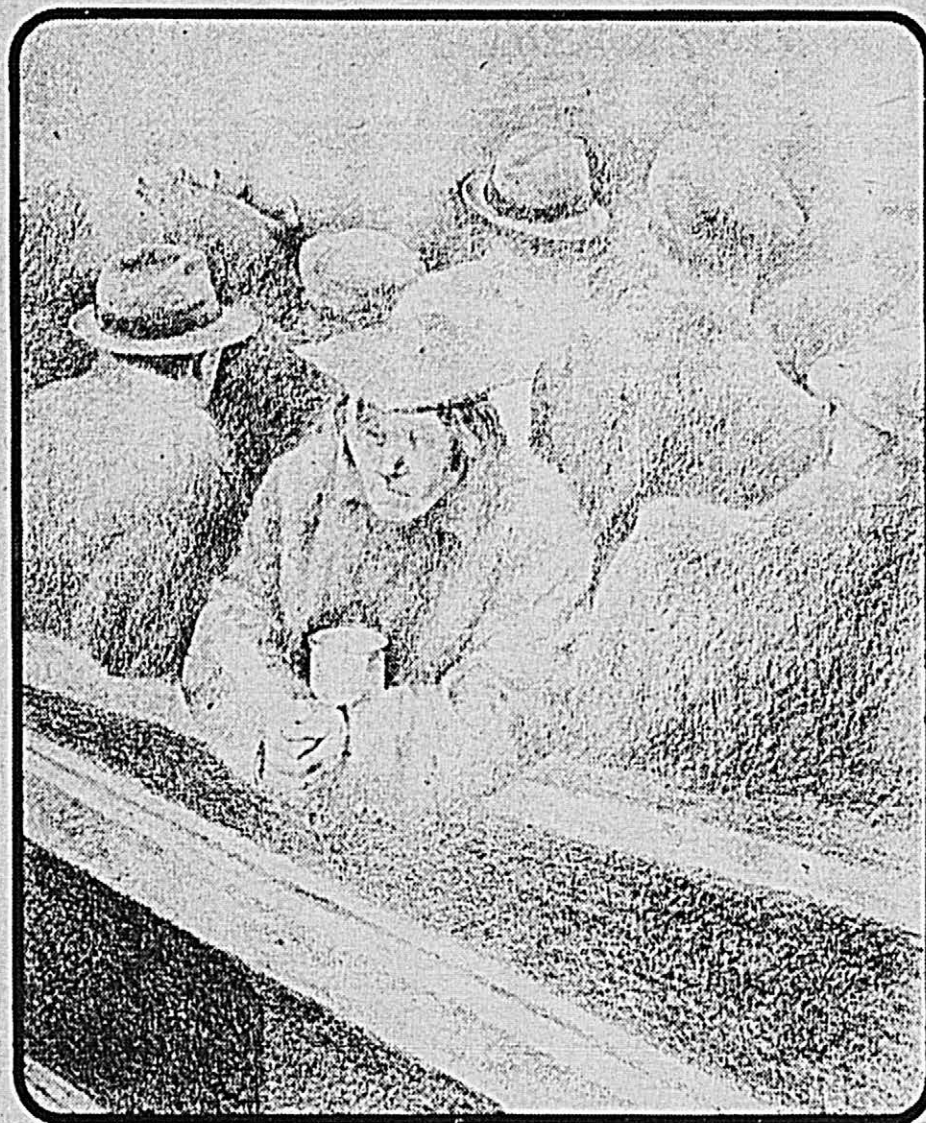
Suddenly it feels late and Dave's eyes are stinging and his stomach is bloated. Dave drains his drink and works his way to the door, all the time hoping maybe he'll catch a glance from someone.

He climbs in his car and heads for home all the time hoping he has enough coffee to get through the day. He almost chokes when he thinks of what for and why he spent seven years outside.

"All that idealism, love, pain, and exile for fuck all," he murmurs.

Across town Liz has not said a word all through a two hour meeting. The reappearance of Dave shook her more than her politics would allow. Tom is speaking and he is denouncing a new liberal union leader "someone who will be smashed." Liz was still lost in thought when Tom asked her abruptly, "Are you even paying any attention?"

Liz looked up and remembered herself a long time ago. And she lost control... for the first time in seven years.



Reviews

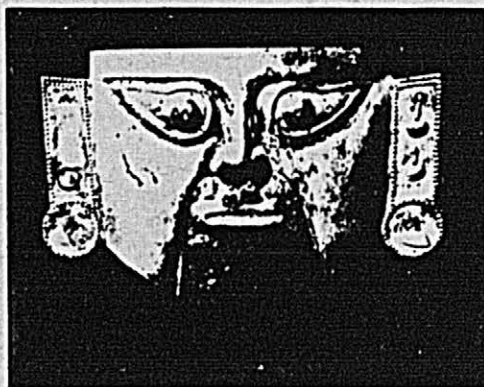
Gold for the Gods

by Barbara Glover

A unique exhibition is at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts from March 18 to May 15. **Gold for the Gods** is a collection of Incan and pre-Incan artifacts from the Museo Oro del Peru. Currently the exhibition has been touring Europe and Canada.

As Ruth Jackson, the Museum's curator of decorative arts said, "It is our hope that the exhibition will make visitors more aware of the high achievements of our predecessors in the Americas...". The collection gives us a chance to imagine what life was like for ancient Peruvians, at least for the upper classes.

An important feature in the lives of the Incas was their preparation for the dead. Nobles were buried with their concubines (who were sacrificed when the noble died) and clothed in golden robes. Their tombs were filled with jewelry, utensils and religious figures—all made from gold. The most



impressive objects in the collection were the golden gloves with silver fingernails. They were elbow length and embossed with traditional symbols.

Most of the gold artifacts are made of thin hammered sheets of gold. They were usually embossed or inlaid with turquoise, emeralds, or rock crystal. The jewelry was incredibly beautiful and sometimes bizarre; including such pieces as mouthmasks, ear spoons, and nose pieces.

The value of the artifacts is doubtless, but the Incas did not value gold for its monetary worth, instead they valued it for its beauty and used it for religious purposes. Their religion centred on the sun and gold was considered an extension of the sun. Priests wore clothing embroidered with gold and used religious objects made from gold. In their holy city, Cuzco, religious buildings were covered with gold plating.

In 1932, the Spanish captured the Incan emperor. Every schoolchild has heard the story of how he promised the Spanish a roomful of gold for his ransom. His efforts were in vain, however, and although the Spanish accepted the gold, they killed him anyway. It was at this time that Spain realized that there were great treasures to be had in Peru and they began their conquest.

The retreat of the Incan civilization in the face of Spanish conquest makes a historical continuity for the inclusion of Spanish colonial clothing and artifacts in the exhibition. But it is hardly artistically consistent to exhibit them with artwork from the great Peruvian empires.

The other major problem with the exhibition was the poor labelling of the artifacts. Many objects were shown without explanation. It was negligent and against common museum practices not to label every piece in the exhibition.

In conjunction with this exhibition, lectures and films have been scheduled. They are all free. The films run from March 31 to April 29 and the lectures begin April 3. For more information about the times and topics call the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts.



Un Poète Français Nous Offre une Réalité Universelle

par Hélène Fournier

Au Québec, Axel Maugey s'est fait connaître par ses chroniques intéressantes sur la poésie dans la revue la Vie des Arts, mais surtout par son remarquable ouvrage publié aux presses de l'Université Laval: *Poésie et société au Québec*.

L'année dernière, il publiait déjà un recueil de poèmes: *Errance*. Cet ouvrage reçut un accueil fort élogieux de la critique qui reconnut dans ce poète un rare degré d'originalité.

D'origine provençale, admirateur de la poésie des troubadours ainsi que de la poésie arabe, Axel Maugey, qui est en train de préparer un ouvrage sur l'écrivain Jean Giono, vient tout récemment de publier un nouveau recueil de poèmes qui porte le nom magique des *Ames rouges*. Le professeur dont les cours sont extrêmement recherchés nous présente ici une poésie de tendresse, de chaleur, d'intimité et de perception. Une poésie dont les mots disent que la sensualité est aussi un événement pour l'âme, que la tendresse doit prêter ses yeux à la passion ardente, que le long cheminement de la vie crée des rides sans atrophier le cœur qui toujours se balance au destin immuable de la vie affective.

Ce nouveau recueil du professeur Maugey parle des silences merveilleux de la nuit, des ardeurs qui se renouvellent entre le geste d'amour et le sommeil des amoureux, des minutes que l'on voudrait prolonger dans ces "moments-là".

Signes et mots oeillets d'hiver glissent la nuit sur ton front étoilé. Pages et vagues tes lèvres broussailles en délices, montent le long de mes rêes.

Raconter le rapprochement de deux êtres qui s'aiment sans en déflorer l'acte ni la signification, c'est sans doute un art que l'éducation rend possible sous la plume d'un écrivain sensible.

Le poète sait comment nous faire découvrir un univers nouveau lorsqu'il évoque le plaisir de la femme aux yeux à demi-clos, aux lèvres encore humides du dernier baiser, aux doigts perdus dans la chevelure de l'aimé. Il sait trouver les mots qui touchent et qui frappent:

Cœur arraché aux nuits obscures brûle en des espaces fous et fleuris.

Tout de braises, de lèvres et de sand, ces poèmes prennent sans fil la vie en amitié, déterminés qu'ils sont à dire la désire, à célébrer l'émotion, la femme—à faire son portrait en paysage fabuleux—Ils convergent toujours vers l'Eden:



Axel Maugey, poète.

Seul pays où baisers et caresses ne laissent qu'amour

L'écriture, quant à elle, enchante parce qu'accessible, bien composée et toujours équilibrée. A une époque où la poésie amoureuse se morfond dans les plaintes, les sentiments sucrés et les nostalgies ridicules, ces poèmes innovent en parcourant le chemin qui mène au bonheur même si celui-ci est menacé.

Pour le poète, l'amour doit être un feu qui consume les êtres sans les détruire. C'est au fond de cet amour difficile à vivre, que sont inspirés tous les chants d'Axel Maugey.

Il faut lire et relire à tout prix ces poèmes profonds et lumineux où soufflent le grand vent de l'esprit. Mains baguees tu dors paupières ouvertes près d'un ruisseau en liberté.

Wertmuller...

continued on page thirty-seven
portraying something profound. She shows that politics is not as pure, not as black and white, as theorists would have us believe. Politics is, moreover, intermingled with all the things of life which we would like to think of as being below the noble pedestal of our ideals: sex, lust for power, egotism, etc. Thus, political ideology and terminology lose their absoluteness when confronted by reality. The assassin of Mussolini is in reality a scared and innocent peasant who cries out at one point that even "the chickens laughed at me". The communist of *Swept Away* becomes an island tyrant and then in the end of the film is shown to be even more captive to their love than his aristocratic slave.

In *The Seduction of Mimi*, the hero becomes the very mafia figure that he had despised due to his weaknesses. All this is not to say that politics is meaningless but that there is something more powerful to life. Something which cannot be grasped but reveals itself in our absurdity, in our grappling with life beyond intellectual comprehension. There is something in our selves that runs deeper than the words, images and myths we create — truth and beauty seem to issue forth from our very own dichotomy and perversity.

Wertmuller brings out all these things. Her films move in stark and brutal imagery and yet, at times, simply and romantically as well. She is a master of the camera and the positioning of her characters in each scene is so exacting that the symmetry and beauty are enthralling. It is impossible to forget the positioning of the two lovers in *Swept Away* as they lay naked upon the beach vertical to each other, their bodies immersed in the sand. Each of her films, as well, are repulsive and attractive simultaneously, provoking the viewers intellectually through forceful imagery and contradictory themes. Herein lies Wertmuller's genius, in the ability to provoke and stimulate her audience. Her movies are a well-timed visual statement that haunts one long after being confronted by their beauty, simplicity, and brutality.

Small Change...

continued from page forty-one
him. Never one to be involved in friendships, the truth of his horrid existence is not revealed until a medical examination at school. Stunned by the discovery of scars and bruises which cover his body, the doctors notify the police. Julien's mother and grandmother are arrested and he is sent to live with a foster family.

These events lead the way for a classroom lecture from a teacher named Richet to a somewhat baffled and disinterested class. Speaking largely for Truffaut, Richet tells of his own love of children. He tells them that they are special and in a "state of grace", that they are noble and entitled to lead a proud existence. Richet's insights also speak for us, his emotional speech is almost melancholic when one realizes it is about a period of our lives which sadly ended before we learned to appreciate what it was really all about.



Horror...

continued from page forty-one
the corny title.

The Innocents (1961) excellent psychological adaptation of Henry James' *The Turn of the Screw*, also in black and white.

The Lodger (1944) Excellent treatment of the Jack the Ripper story, sympathetic towards the old bloke. With pea-soup fog and cobblestone footsteps.

Night of the Demon (1958) directed by Jacques Tourneur. Excellent up to the end, which should be re-made or cut.

Old Dark House (1932) Creaking-house mystery with Boris Karloff as the deformed servant of a typical depraved British family.

Repulsion (1965) directed by Roman Polanski. Catherine Deneuve; the insaner she gets the prettier she looks. And she loves blueberries. Yes, she loves blueberries. Actually, a fine black and white film, chronicling the breakdown of a young woman who hates men, with an unforgettable final freeze.

The Seventh Victim (1943) produced by Val Lewton; considered by by, by some, the quintessential Lewton.

The Uninvited (1944) A shivery house haunting, marred only by a brief extoplastic appearance near the end.

Vampyr (1932) directed by Carl Dryer. Perhaps the most beautifully eerie film ever made.

Mime...

continued from page thirty-nine
embellish what was often more an explicitly choreographed dance than a drama without words, and label it Mime is somehow missing the point. To portray a story or idea with full range of emotion, characterization and action using exclusively the performers' talents for facial and body expression and control should be the goal for any mime company. *Theatre Nationale du Mime du Québec* comes close to accomplishing this feat, but has weak spots, too easily covered up by technical gimmicks, to be overcome by expertise in the art of mime before being truly successful in presenting a performance of Mime.

Dance...

continued from page thirty-nine
Where Araiz will find the time is a mystery, but according to Moroni, both Robert Joffrey of the Joffrey Ballet Company in New York and Eddy Toussaint of Montreal's Eddy Toussaint Dance Company have already commissioned Araiz to choreograph for them.

The three dances on the Royal Winnipeg's Montreal program are *Magnificat*, *Adagietto* and *Family Scenes*. *Magnificat* is described by Moroni as a "visual interpretation of Bach's music. It is very simple, nothing is padded, it is as if you can see the music in motion." Moroni is uncertain as to whether or not a live chorus will be used in Montreal or not. *Adagietto* is an emotional pas de deux that Moroni feels is "left open to interpretation." The two dancers wear simple unitards and dance to Gustav Mahler's music.

Family Scenes, the dance that first caught Spohr's attention in 1974, will also be performed. The dance is what the title suggests, dramatic situations of family life represented as living pictures and poses in which there is a constant play of attraction and repulsion.

Completing the program is Paddy Stone's *The Hands*, a light piece based on the concept of hands. Moroni calls it both "unique and entertaining." According to Moroni the Royal Winnipeg's concern with presenting a program is that there be "a little bit of everything in it for everyone." Their Montreal Program looks as if it will have that quality and even more.

Outstanding Productions by the English Department

It is not often that I have the occasion to review a dramatic production about which nothing nasty can be said. In fact, it is usually with great anticipation that I prepare the glossary of flaws that plague hapless student presentations — ah the beauty of the well-placed snipe, the barb below the belt, (yuk yuk). This it is with great distress that I tackle this particular review. Who, may I ask, admires a soppy critic? I am afraid that my condition might perhaps be mistaken for mental atrophy allowing the conclusion that my powers of critical observation have fled, my acathwing wit has shrivelled, that my mind, in short, has turned to cheesecake. Whatever. Having thus prefaced the review, the production which is responsible for my dilemma it is the trilogy of plays presented by the

English Department at Morrice Hall the week of March 16-19.

The evening consisted of three one-act plays: *The Boor*, by Anton Chekhov; *How He Lied to Her Husband*, by G.B. Shaw; and *The Lover*, by Harold Pinter. The first two pieces were each of a half-hour's duration the final piece endured slightly less than an hour. That the productions were each and every one professionally executed goes without saying — but I am forced to allow that all concerned simply outdid themselves.

Barbara Bellafiore, who was responsible for directing both *The Boor* and *How He Lied to Her Husband*, has come up with two splendid productions. Her choice of casting has been perfect, Wendy Matthews and Louis Hanrahan could not have been more suited to their roles. As Mrs. Popov, Ms. Matthews performs with a charming combination of grief and coquetry always maintaining her posture. Hanrahan, as the virile, macho tax collector who rouses Mrs. Popov from her sojourn of mourning, pouting and sniphylis, is a natural for the part. Neil Tracy, as the grovelling, ingratiating servant, whose facial contortions give him the appearance of one suffering from eternal constipation, provides slapstick humour.

The Shaw piece was equally as delightful. Davidson Thomson, as the moony-eyed, melo-dramatic lover, performed with the polish and delivery of honey and spice, with a nose wrinkle Peter Rabbit would envy, the most cooly arched eyebrows in Christendom, and a delectable pout. No less worthy of mention are Ms. Etienne's accomplishments of perambulation with an entire flower arrangement on her head. The husband, played by John Lepage, was a humorous and effective physical contrast to Thompson, harrumphing through his walrus moustache with spousely indignation.

The third piece, by Pinter, was a subtler psychological characterization, slower paced than the previous performances, but nonetheless engaging. As is usual to a Pinter work, the humour was bittersweet, the atmosphere less ebullient. Pinter does not have the effervescence of Shaw, his work is better described as enigmatic, a blend of the poignant and the ludicrous. Francine Flynn has directed with sensitivity and taste, manipulating Janice Lower and Peter Grossman in the main roles with even pacing and coordination. Both actors perform well in very difficult and demanding roles; the tension between man and wife, crucial to the balance of the play, is sustained throughout, and the dialogue, which must be delivered with meticulous timing and economy of emotional intensity, never overwhelms. There is a fierce interior struggle going on in each case, whatever mask may be worn, whatever energy displayed, the psychic battle of cat and mouse still manages to produce an overlay of sassiness, and of genuine humour, despite the hint of menace below the surface. It is a warm and arresting performance.

Praise must be extended to Veronica Brady, whose accomplishments in set design were nothing short of remarkable, and congratulations to the stage manager, technical crew, and all involved in stage lighting and coordination. All in all, a superb effort, and a delightful evening.

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Birth of a Phenomenon!

Malarkey & Sewer
The Literate Canadian's Publisher

by Joe Rubin

From: Jack Malarkey
To: Noisome Stench
Editor, Coffee Table Book Dept.
Re: New project.
Dear Nois,

Looking over last year's releases I notice that Coffee Table Books was responsible for only one title in '76.

Now Nois - don't start sputtering like you've just sat on an air rifle. I'll beat the stuffing out of any mother's son who suggests that our bilingual photostudy of cocaine addicts, *Between Fiends/Entre Diablos*, isn't a peacock feather in the M&S cap. (The pic of the man from Niagara Falls, Ont. shooting himself up on the Canadian side of the border, while a guy from Niagara Falls, N.Y. stands on the American side tightening the tourniquet, tugs at the tear ducts every time I look at it.)

But you can't rest on your laurels forever. Squat on them long enough and they dry up and become crumbly; pretty soon you're finding them ducking behind your hemorrhoids. It's like eating Saltines in bed.

M&S hasn't published a coffee table book in six months; people are beginning to talk. You know as well as I do Nois - for a publishing house a great slab of a book ranks just like a hefty set of privates in the locker room of the Y.

So ol' buddy, if plans for a blockbusting doorstopper aren't on my desk within the fortnight, a certain M&S editor will soon be compiling the works of Highland sheep into books of swatches. I hope you look good in tweed.

Jack

JK/ab

Malarkey & Sewer
The Literate Canadian's Publisher

From: Sweeny Usufruct, Philomena Frenzy, Clementine Tryst
To: Noisome Stench
Re: Possible ideas.
Dear Nois,

Not a hell of a lot has been coming over the transom these days. Out of the detritus I've sifted the two most likely subjects for an M&S coffee table book:

(1) We have a 800 page manuscript from a guy in Moose Conads, Alta. linking several famous Canadians (including all prime ministers with an 'e' in their names and every goalie in the NHL) with beastiality. We'll have to get the photos, though. All that he's sent us are a couple of blurred black and white shots of Farley Mowatt hanging around the spawning ground of the Fraser River salmon.

(2) We recently received a parcel from a certain Pierre Ornstein in Montreal. Apparently this Ornstein fellow is trying to interest us in a book using 7,500 pictures he has of the McGill University Student Center (a.k.a. 'The Union'), where he lives. Some of the pics are really weird. For instance he shot 15 rolls of film of the cafeteria with a miniature Minolta submerged in a bottle of ketchup. One of them looks like a giant schnauzer upchucking an overdone beefsteak. Ornstein calls it Vermillion Fugue. Most of the photos are pretty decent, though.

We ran a few polls in Metro Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Apparently people are still into nostalgia as these figures readily attest:

- 72% have read Tom Brown's School Days.
- 56% sleep in the nude.
- 24% read at least one gossip magazine.
- 75% maintain a daily contact with reality through a steady diet of Harlequin Romances, billboard advertisements and the copy on cans of Clark's beans.
- 45% have never heard of Malarkey and Sewer.
- 39% never want to.
- 86% attended college but (get this!) only 32% were ever crowned Carnival King or Queen.

Put that in your hookah and take it!

S. P. & C

Malarkey & Sewer
The Literate Canadian's Publisher

From: Noisome Stench
To: Philomena Frenzy
Sweeny Usufruct
Clementine Tryst
Re: Double trouble.
Dear Gang,

Holy Roller in heat, Jack the Knife is on the rampage again. He's foaming like a OK people, let's mobilize forces, Philomena and Clementine - get onto the research. Find out what the masses are reading these days. Run a few polls. Sweeny - sift through our transom stuff. There may be a pearl in that crud. Ask our artist/photog connections if they've any property to sell. Maybe we could shut Jack's trap with a reissue of *The Igloo* - *Culture Trove of the Frozen North*. A boxed Eskimo edition perhaps. Remember folks, Jack likes a book that's a consummate defiance of gravity. Think thick.

NS/xy

Nois

Malarkey & Sewer
The Literate Canadian's Publisher

From: Noisome Stench
To: Jack Malarkey
Re: Project U.
Dear Jack,

Glad you enjoyed Coffee Table Book's idea at yesterday's confab. A book about the McGill student centre typifying student centres all across Canada must be popular with nostalgia buffs as well as with Joe and Jane College.

Your suggestion that the book's dimensions measure 2 by 3 by half a foot violates an obscure statute which rules that a book published in Canada must be no larger than a small tombstone (2 x 2 x .5 feet). We could get around that but that would mean registering the book as a lethal weapon. Let's go with the 1.5 by 2 by .5 foot size.

At present we're sifting through the Ornstein photos and looking for someone to write the accompanying copy. I was thinking of getting a name like Atwood or Layton. Maybe we could legitimize the whole thing by getting McGill to bestow an honorary degree on the writer.

Just to answer your question about the binding, I was thinking of using Albanian mountain goat hide for the covers, saving the hair for the binding. I hear it beats buckram for durability.

NS/xy

Nois

continued on page fifty-three

Mountain goat bites starlet

TIRANA, ALBANIA (UPI)—Ursula Andress has been confined to her hotel room after receiving tetanus shots for a bite incurred by a mountain goat. She was accompanying Brian Rabid and members of the Yellowstone organization in a peaceful demonstration on Mt. Krart of the Krart-Dnarik Range, where 1000 Albanian mountain goats are destined to be killed.

"These ignorant goatherds aren't even slaughtering the animals for food," lamented Rabid. "They're under consignment for a Canadian publisher who wants to use the goat hides as book covers."

Ursula Andress, an actress of some renown, was bitten on her elbow as she posed with a mountain goat for some publicity photos.

In a statement to the press before her injury she said: "The goats are so warm and cuddly. Never in my wildest dreams would I even think about reading a book covered in goat hide. I bet that bitch Bardot would, though."

Miss Andress was referring to actress Bridget Bardot who is the founder of Rent a Personality for A Cause, Inc.

Meanwhile, outside the Toronto offices of the Malarkey & Sewer publishing house, a copy of *Between Fiends / Entre Diables* was burnt in protest. The incineration of the weighty tome resulted in a two-alarm fire which took three hours to bring under control.

et cetera, et cetera...

by Ju-jube

Anybody who can look Johann Gutenberg in the eye and say he's somebody in the publishing business was at McGill's Student Centre cafeteria last night for the launching of *UNION!* Malarkey and Sewer's lavish coffee table book.

Jack Malarkey, resplendent in "a little something from my college days," rubbed elbows with a select group of sycophants who are sure to be maligned later on in this article.

Guests were invited to grab a tray and line up at the cafeteria counter where they sampled goodies from a bachannalian smorgasbord with a definite collegiate flavour: deep fried onion rings, cheeseburgers and decarbonated Orange Crush.

"The last time I ate this well was when a Pom bakery truck broke down on McTavish!" exulted Pierre Ornstein, photographer of the 450-page book.

"You certainly said a mouthful," agreed Mick Jag-

ger, who attended the fete wearing Roslyn Carter on his arm. "I haven't read *UNION!* but if it's as good as *Between Fiends / Entre Diables* they've got a winner," said Jagger. "Man, that was some inspirational work."

"Undoubtedly," chimed in Elizabeth Taylor, whose Lear Jet—parked haphazardly on the Student Union roof—was at that moment being ticketed by traffic cop Plume Dematante.

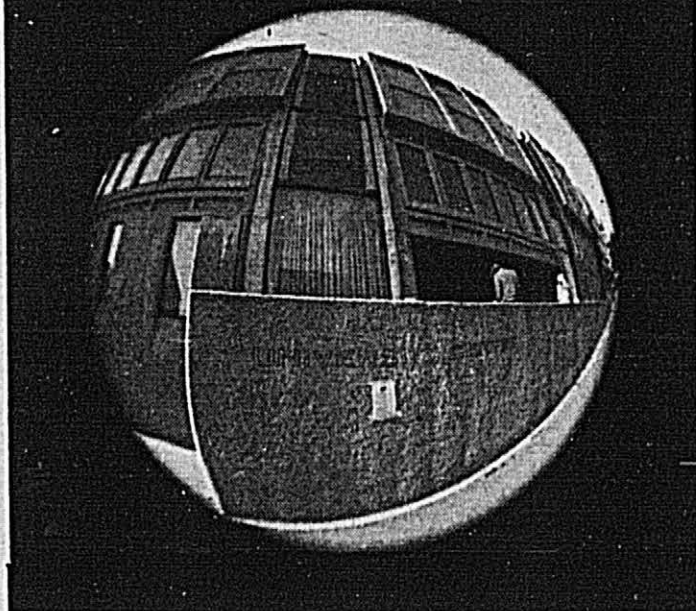
The crescendo of the evening came when publisher Malarkey and photog Ornstein cut a cake which had been designed as a replica of *UNION!* No sooner had the knife parted the first folds of frosting when the table supporting the 150-pound cake gave way. In the nick of time Samuel Beckett lunged for the cake, holding it up until a new table was slid under it.

"Tis nothing," the playwright said later, after having his knees recapped. "I would've done the same for any cake."



Revelers at last night's book launching at McGill University's Student Union line up for the buffet's offerings. Back to foreground: Pablo Casals, Liv Ullman, Neil Armstrong, Telly Savalas (with toupée and onion rings), Princess Grace of Monaco.

UNION !



THE RAVES

"Consummately utter!"

—Lady Angela.

"The most...daring...and...creative...piece of...photography...I have ever seen."

—The New York Review of Books.

"...starkly jarring..."

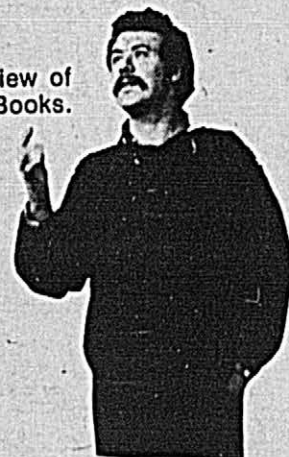
—Time

"...harrowingly brutal..."

—Newsweek

"...brutally stark..."

—New Yorker



Un Peuple en Péril

par Marie Poirier

"Le rôle de la musique traditionnelle n'est pas de présenter une image exotique d'une population mais de comprendre son histoire, sa vie quotidienne, sa culture et sa société, a expliqué le cinéaste André Gladu, co-réalisateur (avec Michel Brault) de la série de films *Le son de Français d'Amérique*. Gladu avait été invité à McGill dans le cadre d'une série de séminaires sur la Louisiane.

Le son de Français d'Amérique consistait de treize films d'une demi-heure chacun sur la musique traditionnelle du Québec, d'Acadie et de la Louisiane, réalisés pour le compte de Radio-Canada. Gladu a soumis un projet pour continuer la série sur d'autres communautés francophones d'Amérique: la vallée du Mississippi, l'Ontario, la Nouvelle-Angleterre...

André Gladu a présenté deux de ses films sur la Louisiane: le premier, *Fred's Lounge*, lieu où les musiciens louisianais enregistrent chaque semaine une émission de radio en français, et *Ma Chère terre* qui témoigne le profond attachement qu'ont les Cajuns (Français de la Louisiane) pour leur terre, source d'identité et gagne-pain.

Répondant aux questions de

l'auditoire, Gladu a discuté de sa conception de la musique traditionnelle, de sa démarche de cinéaste et de l'avenir de la culture française en Louisiane.

"La musique traditionnelle, issue du peuple représente mieux la culture d'un peuple que la musique savante, produit d'un individu," dit Gladu. Il s'oppose au folklore qui fige les gens dans le temps et qui souhaite un retour au "bon vieux temps". Gladu a choisi de parler de la musique traditionnelle car elle est le meilleur moyen de rejoindre les travailleurs et les fermiers, ignorés par les médias et les historiens.

Par respect aux participants de ses films, Gladu s'oppose à présenter une image de gaité et de plaisir continu. Les films d'Hollywood et l'industrie touristique présentent la Louisiane comme un carnaval perpétuel, métamorphosé en "Disneyland" pour touristes en mal de dépaysement. La musique Cajun a une dimension tragique car elle est le dernier moyen d'expression des Cajuns, face à l'assimilation. "Elle est belle mais c'est tout ce qui leur reste", dit Gladu.

La réaction des musiciens et des Cajuns en général a été favorable. Desmoneaux, homme politique et père de la renaissance française a dit

que "de tels films font plus pour la renaissance française en Louisiane que d'envoyer quarante professeurs de français."

Malgré cet accueil favorable, Gladu ne pense pas que ses films aident à la survivance de la culture française en Louisiane. Il voit peu d'espoir d'un renouveau français car ses partisans sont souvent membres des élites séparées du peuple. Même si les films présentent une culture française qui paraît vivante, "les statistiques prouvent le contraire". La majorité des moins de 35 ans ne peut s'exprimer en français. "C'est paradoxal de voir des jeunes universitaires louisianais expliquer l'assimilation dont les Cajuns ont été victimes... en anglais."

Il existe un certain réveil chez des jeunes qui redécouvrent la musique de leurs grand-parents et l'adaptent à leur façon. Mais peu d'entre eux parlent français et à peu près aucun ne le lit et l'écrit. Une exception est Zachary Richard, de plus en plus connu au Québec, qui chante de la musique traditionnelle et écrit ses chansons. Dans "Réveille", il rappelle la déportation des Acadiens en 1755 et les invite à se réveiller:

"Réveille, réveille c'est les goddams qui viennent,

brûler la récolte.
Réveille, réveille, hommes Acadiens,
pour sauver le village."

(Zachary Richard, du disque *Le bayou des mystères*)

La culture française en Louisiane avait été préservée jusqu'à récemment par l'isolement des Cajuns dans les campagnes, le manque de scolarité et l'inexistence des moyens de communication comme la radio et la télévision, qui agissent comme forces assimilatrices et non comme moyens de diffuser la culture française. Mais la Louisiane a changé depuis 25 ans avec la découverte du pétrole qui amène des travailleurs et des ingénieurs de l'extérieur, l'éducation obligatoire qui se fait en anglais depuis 1921 et l'attraction du mode de vie américain, qui offre des changes sociaux de promotion. Mais actuellement aux États-Unis, le "melting pot" craque de toutes parts et les minorités ethniques et raciales redécouvrent leur héritage, qui devient souvent un moyen d'expression politique. D'autres exemples, inclus le parti "La Raza" des Chicanos (Mexicains-Américains), les mouvements amérindiens, portoricains, noirs. Les Cajuns et les Franco-Américains suivront-ils cette vague générale où s'il est trop tard? Un tel renouveau serait-il seulement culturel ou s'il déboucherait sur une action politique? Il est toujours difficile de faire des prédictions sur une culture et la plupart des spéculations s'avèrent finalement fausses. Mais, si on prend le cas du Québec, on voit que la culture et les mouvements politiques sont liés ensemble.

UNION PUB

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location: Room 102, 3480 McTavish St.

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 Thursdays 4 pm to 12 midnight
 Fridays 4 pm to 2 am
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 4 pm - 6 pm

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1	Friday	Disco
2	Saturday	Disco
7	Thursday	"High Street"
8	Friday	Closed - Good Friday
9	Saturday	Disco
15	Friday	"Percy & the Teardrops"
16	Saturday	"Percy & the Teardrops"
22	Friday	Disco
23	Saturday	Disco
29	Friday	Disco
30	Saturday	Disco

Admission

\$1.00 when Disco playing
 \$1.50 when Band playing



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McGill in Quebec...

continued from page 23

control, and material to be socialized into the poorly understood and uncritically accepted empirical theories imported from the United States. There is a notable absence of moral guidance, healthy intellectual models, and deliberation between faculty and students over what constitutes rich and significant inquiry into politics.

Faculty roles are abused when they are defences against intellectual exchange. The way these roles are often used by members of the Department are an abomination of a healthy and humanized type of authority. Bias is substituted for judgment, raw power for legitimacy, and personal calculation for honest interaction. The unhappy distrust that reigns creates a soil of despair. Graduate students quickly learn that personal ideals and sustained reflection count for little; they are pushed into the wrong kind of competition, not for virtue and excellence, but for petty grades and transient rewards. Students become divided and find it difficult to form a healthy intellectual environment, particularly when they lack good models. Reflection over true needs and values is retarded. Students learn to mirror the prejudices and intellectual fads of the faculty members to whom they are indebted for personal survival. This type of power system corrupts, compromises independence and personal growth, and makes it difficult to formulate sensible educational goals. The young find themselves dependent on those without virtue. The choices are to bend with the prevailing winds or to leave.

Political theory is given an uneasy status in the Department. It is thought to be an old-fashioned activity outdated by the timely trends in the field. The concerns of theory for common discourse, sustained and unhasty reflection, the intensive examination of political institutions and their presupposed values, gives the field a threatening resonance. Students in political theory are made uncomfortable, resented for their interests and ways of questioning, are identified as possibly holding politically suspect values, are set apart as odd, and placed in unproductive dilemmas. The senior theorists in the Department shirk responsibility for this state of affairs; they fail to embody in practice their self-images as critical thinkers, men with moral responsibilities, and leaders of vision. They live private existences in the Department and seek acclaim from an international audience. Hypocrisy leads to the tacit acceptance of unhealthy states of affairs. Intellect without virtue is a frequent academic vice. The senior faculty in theory consort with those of far lesser ability to preserve the status quo. Controversial and promising students in theory have been sacrificed to avoid raising basic issues in the Department. It is sad when well-educated and religious men have succumbed to the illness.

The educational goals of stability, non-controversy, and the socialization of the young into the moral defects of their elders are simply wrong. The drive to obtain a degree as rapidly as possible, and to find a job, so as to compete at a favourable level in a tough world, mis-shapes education. One learns how to be a sophisticated animal rather than an aware and cultivated human being. Thoughtfulness, curiosity, friendship, and dedication to the exploration of ideas cannot grow on a wasteland that shrivels the young.

The Department's fear of controversy, its craving for inordinate and deadening stability, its drive to ensure a safe level of mediocrity, and its wish to retain undeserved privileges, are qualities related to its fearful relationship to the wider culture. Its drive to survive intact in a changing world is the governing fact. The distrust of controversy, the general lack of notable scholarship and teaching, and the "safe" character of its appointments, are reflections of its anxieties. When an ethic of survival becomes the abiding concern, it distorts morals, sensitivity, and clear thinking. The Department's commitment to the defining trends of Political Science in the United States only worsens matters. Empirical techniques and models are applied indiscriminately to the histories and social processes of Quebec and Canada. The unique facts, cultural patterns, historical experiences, and political institutions of Quebec and Canada can only be appreciated and fathomed

in meaning by political inquiry rooted in their specific forms of life—and not those of another, very different society. The forms of political inquiry imported across the border offer little guidance to the moral and political questions posed by Canadian Confederation and Quebec's future.

Observation of the political facts of the time do not rest on scholarly detachment and an honest will to knowledge. Trends in Quebec are watched with acute interest in the Department so that their implications can be continuously weighed and probed. Observation is "personal", "unscientific" and rooted in prejudice and fear. The defence of a minority and privileged position is the aim of knowledge, particularly at a time of rapid change. This helps explain why the Department lacks sensitivity to value questions pertaining to the health of culture in Quebec.

Too many of us have retreated from the public arena. The bustle of daily life in a hasty world, the obligations imposed by professional relationships, and just plain laziness or moral ineptitude retard serious thought about the state of education and culture. Human beings care more about position, comfort and orderly routine than anything else—except life itself. There are a hundred ways to forget oneself, of avoiding inquiry into true needs and responsibilities. How can faculty and students at this institution share thoughts about common educational and cultural problems with honesty and simplicity? Often it is petty fears that prevent us from doing so.

Truth can be hard, unsettling and often downright destructive. Besides, are not a host of pleasant rewards offered for silence in the face of wrongdoing? And do not the powerful counsel us to look the other way? So we generally walk on the well-travelled roads of safe opinion, admit the necessity of deception and illegitimate power, and slide into moral cowardice. The lies we tell ourselves begin to feel as truths. We try to believe our most valuable ideals can be realized through compromise, consorting with those we secretly detest, and keeping convictions silent until the *right* moment—a moment which fades imperceptibly into the yawning gulf of an endless future.

Nuclear debate...

continued from page 28

Although proponents of the nuclear program can now point to its apparently lower costs than its alternatives, this is illusory, and at best the result of a self-fulfilling prophecy whereby other equally viable long-term options are ruled out due to deliberate lack of financing of basic research. In both the US and Canada, spending levels on nuclear technology outstripped all other energy technologies by a factor of greater than 100:1. In the US, nuclear reactors were pushed through a combination of AEC (Atomic Energy Commission) propaganda, manufacturers' deliberate initial losses, and the complicity of the energy corporations in artificially raising prices of coal in certain areas to help make nuclear energy more competitive. By the end of the '60s, nuclear electricity still cost 50% more than conventional electricity, and prices continued to rise (reactor costs rose 600-800% between 1965 and 1975 alone). It should be remembered that these figures for nuclear costs do not include all of the hidden costs: government insurance subsidies, research subsidies, waste-disposal subsidies and decommissioning subsidies; it will cost an estimated \$300,000 per year for approximately 20,000 years for each reactor to be sealed off and guarded after its 30-year lifetime, before radiation can reach "safe" levels. The social and environmental costs of the mining and waste problems, of course, are also excluded. Even with these "false accounting" methods, as Knelman so aptly describes them, nuclear energy has only recently begun to compete with conventional sources and, as outlined earlier, this too may soon be jeopardy as high-grade uranium ores run out.

In arguing for eventual reliance on renewable energy sources, one does not propose to use for example solar as a direct replacement for nuclear reactors, with huge centralized solar generating stations. On the contrary, the "soft technologies"

(the term which denotes non-capital intensive technologies designed for end use needs, such as solar, wind, tidal etc. mentioned before) are attractive precisely because they are not amenable to "plugging in" to a centralized electrical grid network. This is very important, and a brief analysis of the end uses of energy shows why. Currently, 58% of all energy is used for heating, 31% for transportation, 3% for operating pipelines, 4% for industrial electrical motors, and 4% for other miscellaneous electrical uses. Thus only 8% (the last two items) are areas where electricity is required. For the other areas, either electricity is not useful, or represents a tremendous waste i.e. using electricity for space heating. Canada already has more than enough hydro power to cover necessary electrical uses.

The renewable resource technologies thus are sensible only when designed for their final end use. For example it would be ludicrous to set up and enormous central solar power generating station, at enormous cost, just so that the solar heat could be converted into electricity (at a large conversion loss) then sent to heat houses (at a large transmission and moderate conversion loss). What is sensible is to install simple solar heating panels in the houses in the first place: the efficiency is far higher and costs are far lower. The same arguments apply to many other renewable resources such as wind power.

What is characteristic, however, of this gradual shift to higher and higher levels of capital accumulation, and the increasing replacement of men by machines is that, while on the one hand it means quick increases in profit levels due to reduced costs, in the long run it leads to severe problems in realizing a sufficiently high level of profit relative to other less capital intensive industries. This long-term tendency may be offset in the short run by quick productivity gains due to applications of technology to low capital intensive industries. This was more or less the case between the end of World War II and the end of the '60s. Since then, however, productivity gains have been more and more difficult, and have required ever-larger investments in machine capital to realize them. This leads to a "profitability crisis", as the capitalists saw it, where the rate of profit, although high compared to earlier historical epochs, was insufficient to finance increasingly expensive and risky investments. This led on to the attempt to increase the rate of profit through lowering real wages via high rates of inflation and unemployment. It led to increased government intervention in industry to help defray the costs and risks of research and development in particular, and more recently through an increasing number of "cooperative" business / government ventures.

All in all, this crisis of "stagflation", as it has been dubbed, reflects as its root cause the difficulty encountered by capitalists in finding appropriate outlets for their profits. Even the traditional outlets such as military expenditure and capital export to Third World countries are proving insufficient to prevent the present crisis of overproduction. In the midst of all this, the nuclear program threatens to divert an extremely large share of all capital available for investment: right through to the end of the century. What this means is that, were it possible to finance a sufficient level of nuclear construction, not enough investment capital would remain to build the industry that nuclear electricity has been called upon to energize. This contradiction is expressed in the *Financial Post's* figure cited earlier, where they estimate that Canada can afford to build only one reactor per year, but requires four per year to maintain present growth rates. As Amory Lewis expressed it: "Nuclear energy is a future technology whose time has passed".

Clearly then, nuclear energy does not mean only more risks, pollution, and destruction of the environment, as Knelman emphasizes, but is also incapable of solving the present crisis of stagflation, and by its very nature will only exacerbate it. We may thus expect further pressure on the government to assist in the rape of Canada's natural resources, to turn an ever blinder eye towards the safety and environmental results and to participate in an ever greater assault on the standard of living of working people. Projects like James Bay and the Mackenzie Valley pipeline are only the latest and most pernicious of many.

classifieds

SUBLET: May 1 through September 1, large 5 1/2 apartment, semi-furnished, \$260 per month, 3651 Durocher No. 14. Phone 842-7553.

TO SUBLET: from 2nd week in May 'till fall. 3 1/2 apartment—brick wall, beamed ceilings. 3634 Lorne-Crescent Apt. No. 1. 282-0742, \$140.

SUBLET: 2 1/2 on Lorne for May 1—Sept. 1. \$125 per month. Tel. 843-8900 eves.

Hill I'm a clean comfy 4 1/2 and I need someone to take care of me, May—August. I live on Durocher and cost \$225. Please call me at 842-0344.

SUBLET: May-August, beautiful spacious 6 1/2 apt. \$250 per month. Opposite Mt. Royal, Pine-Hutchison, semi-furnished. Call 284-8985.

LARGE 5 1/2 to sublet and/or share. May—Sept. Furnished 'till Sept. Option to renew. Durocher, \$250. 844-7055.

FURNISHED SUBLET spacious 4 bedroom apartment, big kitchen, pantry, 5 min. from McGill, May 1st—Aug. 31st. Call 842-8397.

LARGE 8 1/2 on Pine Ave. close to McGill. \$385 per month. Available from May. 5 bedrooms; furniture to sell. 288-8897.

SUBLET: May—Sept., renewable; 1 1/2, clean, furnished. Pleasant 15 min. walk to Library. \$125. Call 935-2655.

SUBLET, 4 1/2 on McGregor near Cote des Neiges, April 1—August, option to renew, rent \$210 unfurnished. 932-4880 after 6 pm.

4 1/2 TO SUBLET May 1st—Sept. 1st. Wall to wall carpet. 10 min. walk to McGill. \$275 including artwork. 284-8906.

SUBLET: 4 and one-half, May 1—Sept. 1 with option to renew. \$205 per mo. Includes heat & water. Corner Hutchison & Milton. 284-8388 btw. 5 - 7 pm preferably.

6 AND ONE-HALF HEATED: furniture, clean, bright. May 1, option to renew on Sept. 1. Near Guy and Sherbrooke. \$315 per mo. 937-9696.

FEMALE TO SHARE large 3 1/2, starting May 'till August. Aylmer. \$85 per month. 288-5049.

OUTREMENT: Share 5 1/2 apartment, April—September, \$110 per month inclusive. ALTERNATELY SUBLET July & August. Furnished. Nice location. Gender unimportant, quiet non-smokers preferred. Richard, 274-7328 before 8:30 am, after 11:30 pm.

SUBLET: 1 1/2 end of April or May 1st—Sept. Can renew lease. \$100 per month. Clean, no bugs, separate kitchen. Aylmer near McGill. Phone 849-1974 eves., weekends; 849-1315 day (Wed., Fri. only).

SUBLET: Spacious 2 1/2, furnished, sunny balcony, lease renewable, available May 1, on Aylmer; \$140. Call evenings and mornings, 845-0992.

APT. TO SUBLET, 4 1/2, June 1—Sept., renewable. Pine and Durocher. \$250 a month, negotiable. Call 843-6683.

Going on Sabbatical or long vacation? Responsible professional **STUDENT NEEDS** APT. summer '77 to summer '78. Will water plants, pets. Write Michael James, Box 905, Station "B", Ottawa.

SUBLET 5 1/2, spacious and sunny, 5 minutes from McGill. Available May 1, with option to renew. Call 284-8695.

5 1/2 WESTMOUNT SUBLET May & June, \$200. Close to shopping, movies, one bus to McGill, some furniture included. Call 484-3829.

GRACIOUS AND SPACIOUS: 6 1/2 furnished, \$300 negotiable, Lorne Crescent, May 1st—Sept. 1st only. 845-8449 after 6 pm.

WOMAN WANTED to share 5 1/2 flat. \$75 monthly. Clark & Milton 842-0909.

FEMALE TO SHARE large 3 1/2 starting May 'till August. Aylmer. \$85 per month. 288-5049.

FANTASTIC BARGAIN—To let 3 1/2 room apt. from May 9th—June 20th. Only \$100 for the six weeks. Milton & Hutchison. 845-3052 after 6 pm.

SUBLET: May—Sept., sunny 2 1/2 on St. Urban near Milton. Comfortably furnished, with balcony. Responsible ownership sought \$140. 288-7905.

SUBLETING: May—August, large, sunny apartment, three bedrooms, livingroom with fireplace. University by Milton Gates. Rent \$250. Phone 843-3854.

2 1/2 Rm. APT. TO SUBLET, May—Sept. \$110-month. Lease not renewable. Corner Prince Arthur-Durocher. Call 284-8376.

SUBLET: May—Sept., sunny 2 1/2 on St. Urban near Milton. Comfortably furnished, with balcony. Responsible ownership sought. \$140. 288-7905.

FANTASTIC BARGAIN: To let 3 1/2 room apt. from May 9th—June 20th. Only \$100 for the six weeks. Milton & Hutchison. 845-3052 after 6 pm.

SUBLET: May 1st. Sunny, spacious 2 1/2 on Durocher with wall-to-wall carpet and new kitchen and bathroom facilities. Call 282-0559.

FURNISHED 4 1/2 apt. to sublet May 1 to Sept. 1. Option to renew lease. Clean and close. \$200. 284-8273.

SUBLET: May to Sept. Convenient location—McGregor & Peel. Sunny, comfortable 2 1/2 room apt., pool, sauna, grocery store, etc. Call 845-4875 after 5.

SUBLET: 1 1/2 on McGregor, May 1st—Aug. 31 with renewal option, \$125 monthly. Call 931-2128, keep trying.

WANTED: Two bedroom furnished apt. near McGill, May 25—July 15. Contact Prof. J.W. Provan, 392-5874.

SHADY & COOL for the summertime; large 4 1/2, \$250, furnished, option to buy furniture-renew lease. Near campus & gym. 284-8577.

SUBLET from May first. Furnished 4 1/2 room apt. Three minute walk from McGill. \$225 per month. Phone 284-8204 after 6.

APT. TO SUBLET—6 1/2, 4 bedrooms, \$225. 3610 Aylmer. May to September. Call 284-8623.

For September: STUDENT WANTED—lovely room in Outremont in exchange for 15 hrs. a week—friendly family, 2 small children. Native German or Spanish speaker preferred. Call Sandra, 279-1089.

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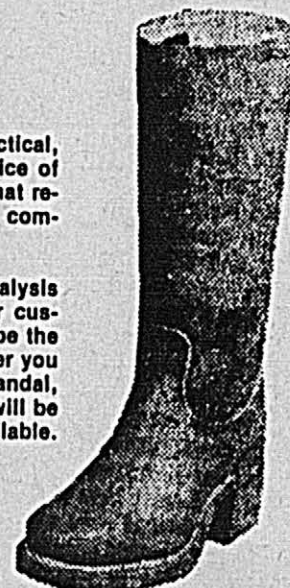
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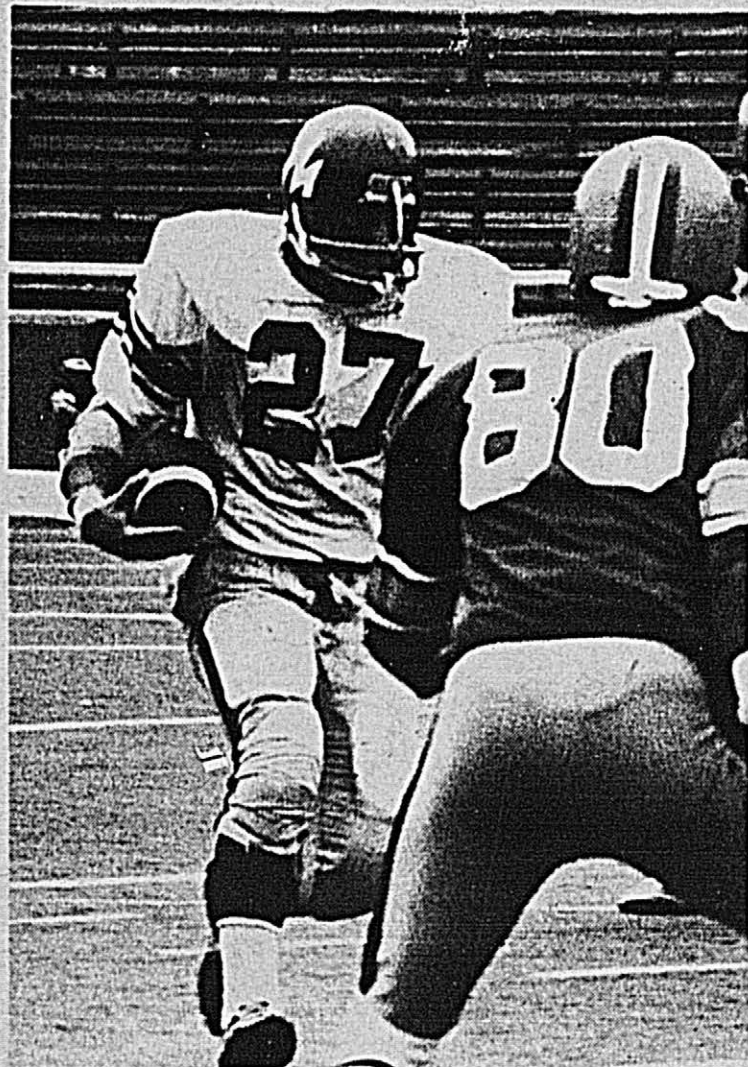
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Gridders fall short of expectations



Redmen All-Star halfback Tom Barbeau.

By Sherwin Wong

In the September 13, 1976 Sports section of the McGill Daily, the football headline in bold letters read: "Redmen look good." The Redmen certainly did look good as they had just defeated Queen's Golden Gaels in an exhibition match, 4-0. Several weeks later, when the season had concluded, a more appropriate headline should have read: "Redmen make liars out of Daily Sports prophets."

One to forget about

The club proceeded to get slapped left and right by the other members of the Eastern Division of the Ontario-Quebec Intercollegiate Football Conference. They ended the season in fifth place in the six team division with two wins and five losses.

Before the start of the campaign the coaching staff was very hopeful that McGill could be competitive. Despite the fact that half the team had left due to graduation, the team knew that experienced recruits and returning veterans would help offset this problem. Among the several outstanding recruits that head coach Charlie Baillie landed were: fullback Jim Trimble from Northwestern University, who was to complement the splendid running of halfback Tom Barbeau; and All-Canadian linemen Jack Hilton and Dale Tingley from Acadia.

Still, the new players failed to prevent the collapse of the club. Why?

Beginning of the end

One sure reason would be

that of injuries to key players. The injuries began to occur in the Sept. 25 game against Bishop's in Lennoxville. In that game Gary Kirchner suffered a dislocated left elbow and a broken right wrist. Then it was Hilton's turn to get hurt as he tore ligaments in his right ankle.

The following week Eris Salvatori — who replaced Kirchner in the Bishop's game — went down himself as he sustained a leg injury during practice. Both Salvatori and Kirchner never returned to the lineup while Hilton played in the last game of the season against Carleton. But by then it was too late because the Redmen had already been eliminated from playoff contention.

These injuries severely weakened the defence. Defensive co-ordinator Ray Baillie was aware of this problem and stated publicly to this effect. Their points-against total was 256 points — highest in their division.

Some bright lights

Offensively, the Redmen were quarterbacked for most of the games by rookie Vic Pywowarczuk. The other signal-caller, Kevin Smith, failed to lead the offence in the second game and was subsequently moved to the role of backup. Pywowarczuk's passing statistics indicate that Baillie's faith in him was well-founded. The likeable science undergrad completed 68 passes out of 127 attempts for 714 yards. These figures enabled Vic to finish second to Ottawa's Mike Ruddy

in passing percentage (.558 to .535).

The season, however, wasn't a total exercise in futility. There were some notable accomplishments that must be mentioned. Tom Barbeau was at his usual best. The small but tenacious halfback led the team in rushing with 480 yards on 102 carries and scored a total of six majors. Tight end Barry Dobson led Redmen receivers by hauling in 27 passes for 313 yards and scored three touchdowns. It was no coincidence that these two offensive threats were elected as co-captains for next season as well as being chosen to the Eastern Division all-star team.

Defensive end Rick Shaver, a newcomer to the squad from John Abbott CEGEP, excelled in his position and was rewarded with two trophies: the Fred Dupré award as Rookie of the Year and the McGill Touchdown Trophy as Most Valuable Lineman.

Returning nucleus

Currently, head coach Baillie is scouting new playing talent for the upcoming season. Many of them have prior football experience at the college level. Any number of these players that Baillie can haul in will help the squad. In addition, a total of 20 starting players will be back to lend experience to the team.

All together, McGill's prospects for a successful season will be greatly enhanced.

I sincerely hope that coach Baillie and his team will enjoy a better season than the one that ended last November.

Future of Red Socs in doubt

By Don Di Mauro

The entertaining McGill Redmen soccer team may have played their last game this past year as it was revealed recently that Bishop's and College Militaire Royale were dropping out of the league, thus reducing the number of teams to three.

The only teams officially registered in the Quebec University Athletic Association for men's soccer next year are the Redmen, Concordia Stingers, and the Laval Rouge et Or. This means that there is not a sufficient number of teams to form a league since there is a QUAA rule that states that "there must be a minimum of four teams entered in order to form a league..."

Merger?

If the situation remains the same, there is a possibility that a joint league will be formed with the Ontario University Athletic Association. Meanwhile, the Redmen will be getting ready for next year, following their successful season.

This season saw McGill's team finish with a 4-2 record. The team, after a relatively late start, demonstrated a cohesive

soccer style that proved to be a formidable power in the QUAA. The Redmen, victorious in their contests against CMR and Bishop's, failed to defeat rival Concordia. They did, however, show that they were one of the National Champion's toughest competitors.

This past year outstanding performances were turned in by fullbacks Rob MacDonald and Frank Grosveld. These two defencemen, along with John Nolan, Alberto Costa, and Rob Titney, provided goalie Mario Galeano with an excellent defence. The great play of this defensive unit was the basis for the tight team soccer demonstrated throughout the season.

In the midfield Ed Galeana, Ron Bleday, and the "Scotsman" Gerry Robertson, consistently offered support to both the backs and forwards. Robertson was particularly stellar in the two Concordia matches. During those games only the quick movement of the goalposts thwarted a culmination of his amazing offensive effort.

Concentrated offence

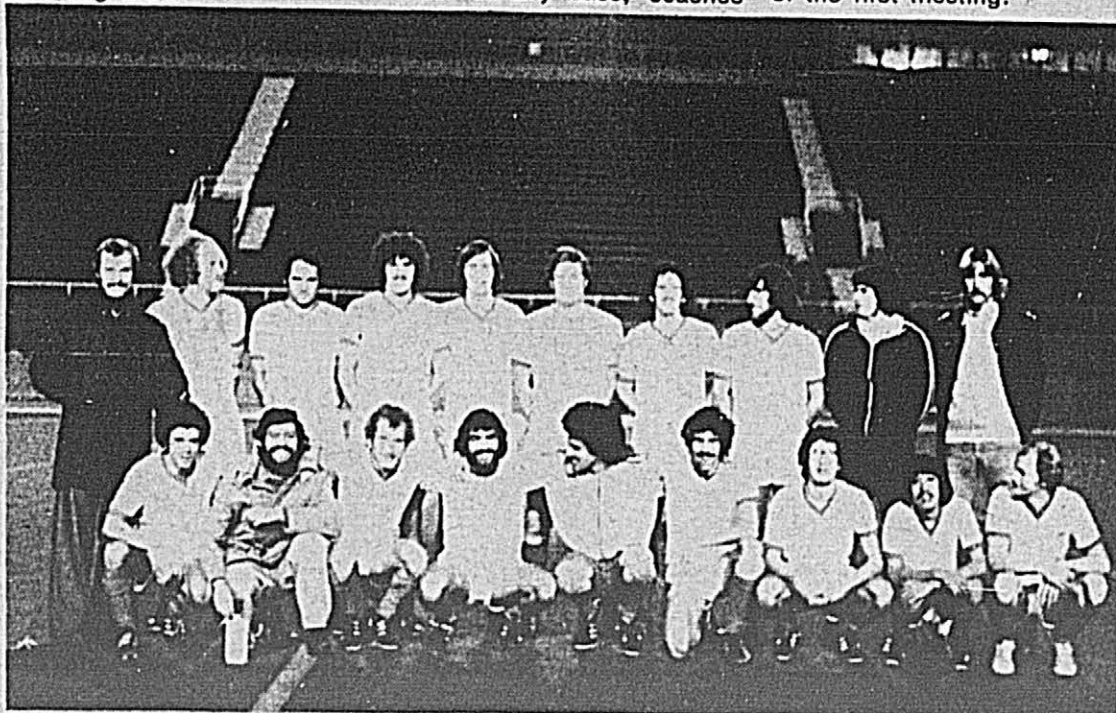
Piet de Jong, Tony Costa, and Josef Malek were the steady offensive performers,

The three contributed to McGill's impressive tally of 34 goals in six games. Their strongest game was against CMR. In that game the offence put in 14 goals, with defence man Rob MacDonald completing the 15-1 score with a blistering shot.

The team's situation for next year is unclear. On defence, three players are returning. This should give the rudiments for the building of another strong team. However, in the midfield and offence, many starting positions are being vacated. In any case, coaches

Gordie Gow and Zach Bregansky will again provide the knowledge and discipline to construct a competitive squad.

Those interested in trying out for the team should contact the Athletics Office during the summer for the time and place of the first meeting.



Skiers end season

By Roget

The last race of the 1977 ski season is history and the McGill racers are reluctantly exchanging skiing for studies as exams are only one month away.

Just two weeks ago an elite group of McGill racers was competing at Waterville Valley, New Hampshire in the Can-Am IAS Championship (Inter-Collegiate Alpine Skiing). Adverse weather in the form of rain forced the cancellation of the prestigious downhill event but an extra giant slalom was run instead.

Down and outs

From a slow start, the men's team could only pick up momentum to establish McGill once again as a major threat in university skiing. To begin with, academic achievement cut a major hole in the squad as Perry Spitznagel, Phil Beauregard, and Dave Wallace were not able to attend due to

exams, papers and other distractions of lesser importance than top level ski racing.

In the first giant slalom, binding malfunction caused the falls of both Mel Solcher and Peter Dauphinee, with Ted 'Blaze' Savage also succumbing to the course and not able to finish. Only Russell Goodman (of five years' National Team experience) stood out (up) for McGill to finish second behind his good friend Reto Barrington of Dalhousie and formerly of Canada's National Ski Team as well.

The women had better success with all five team members making it to the finish with different degrees of stability. Handicapped by arriving at the hill at 8 am Debbie Davis (24th) and Meg Monahan (23rd) finished in fine but tired form. Even more remarkable was that Joanne Clifford finished 5th and Carol Jefferies 16th after leaving Montreal at 8 pm the

night before and only arriving at 8 am the morning of the race due to a major mechanical malfunction to their car. Spending the night in Rick's Firebird at the border waiting for a lift to the hill 200 miles away is not compatible with ski racing.

In fact, the only racer who had any sleep was Anne-Marie Beauchemin who arrived a day early for the race but only finished 27th. It seems that the less sleep one gets the better one can do. The team result was fifth out of a possible nine competing schools.

Handicapped

The second GS (for men only) was substituted for the cancelled downhill. With three out of our four entries finishing the team improved to seven out of 12 competing schools. Russell led the way with another high finish at 4th place followed by Mel in 7th and Peter in 35th spot. The lack of a fourth finisher, however, handicapped

the team finish. The race was run during a combination of a snow, hail and rain storm which severely hindered any possibility of seeing where you were going. The track, which was salted before the race, proved to be lightning fast and provided for some spectacular falls as Blaze can attest to.

At the conclusion of the races, if the other schools did not comprehend the strength of McGill on the dance floor, in the boat races and in overall enthusiasm, they had to notice our slalom racing. Both the men and the women startled the opposition.

The women's team placed second only seven points behind Western Ontario, the winners. Counting for this high finish was Joanne Clifford, taking a silver medal for second, Carol Jefferies 9th (only one second behind Joanne in the first run) and Debbie Davis was 23rd. It must be pointed out that although she didn't count for the team (only the top three count for team points) Anne-Marie's 24th place finish helped displace the points from the other teams. However, considering the time of day, any finish at all was respectable.

Not to be outdone

In order not to be outdone by the women, the men pulled out all the stops to show that they also had what it takes. Canadians shut out the Americans for the top three places in this event. The gold went to our own Russell Goodman, second was Reto Barrington of Dalhousie and racer-coach Mel Solcher captured the bronze. Peter Dauphinee's valiant up-

down, finish at all cost run was in vain for lack of a fourth finisher to round off the team.

Observers stated that had McGill placed another racer in the standings they would have won their first team event in the Can-Am instead of placing fourth. Unfortunately, Ted's binding self-destructed at the third gate and Phil Beauregard carried the last gate through the finish (a no-no in ski racing). Oh, well, next time.

In the overall competition, the University of Massachusetts won the women's trophy and Western Ontario captured the men's by only one point over University of Maine at Farmington (UMF). Our women were not far behind in 4th and the men managed 9th despite the lack of a fourth finisher in any event. Individual combined winner for the men was Reto Barrington closely followed by Russell Goodman, who finally demonstrated his skiing skills to amazed university students. The previous best McGill has done was Mel's third combined at Bethel, Maine in 1975. Russell was a welcome addition to the team and its unfortunate for us that he's graduating.

Moral support

A great deal of credit for McGill's fine placings must go to Tom Davis' spiritual message delivered just prior to the slalom and to Brian Ward for visiting us between rounds at the hospital where his patients were anxiously awaiting the latest race results. Thanks are extended to Anne-Marie for supplying most of the team's enthusiasm, to Mel for sharpening Joanne's skis and

Good year for swimmers; expecting better next year

By Sherwin Wong

The 1976-77 swim season for the Redmen was a vintage campaign for the Redmen. It was a year in which their won-lost record was an astounding 6-2 and it was also a year in which seven team records were smashed.

Led by rookie coach Harry Zarins and assistant coach Vango Smith, the team put up a credible showing at the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union championships in Toronto, where they placed eighth.

Depth and scope

An important aspect of the Redmen was their depth. They had swimmers competing in practically every style event: Chris Welch and Jim Ducharme were the sprinters; Lester Jackson, the butterfly specialist; while Dave Brumwell took care of the events in which the Redmen were weak at.

It is not surprising, then, that most of the above-mentioned swimmers were responsible for setting new team records. Six out of the seven records were established at Toronto.

Welch set a new time in the 100 Freestyle event by touching in 47.82 seconds; Jackson placed fifth in the 200 butterfly but his time of 1:58.20 eliminated the previous McGill record of 2:02.7 set in 1972; and Brumwell broke two records — the 200 Individual Medley (1:56.0) and the 200 Breast (2:09.40). Earlier in the season, he shot down the 400 IM record. The new time now stands at 4:23.5.

The final two records were set in the relays. Ducharme, Jackson, Welch, and Peter Smith swam to a fourth place finish in the 400 Free Relay in

3:13.02. Brumwell, Welch, Jackson, and Smith slashed 12 seconds off the old time of 7:22.1 in the 800 Free Relay by touching in 7:10.18.

Slow but steady progress

However, the lesser lights of the team shone as well. Two in particular, Art Coleman and Andy Thomas, performed surprisingly well. They began to make people take notice of them in the QUAA qualifying meet for the Nationals against Laval. In that meet Coleman captured the 100 Butterfly and Thomas took the 100 Back. Up until that point, their progress was slow. Their emergence from the depths of obscurity couldn't have come at a better time as the McGill-Laval duel decided who would have been going to Toronto.

As for next year, Zarins has made plans which will include a two-week swimming training session in the Virgin Islands. The team will stay there during the Christmas break.

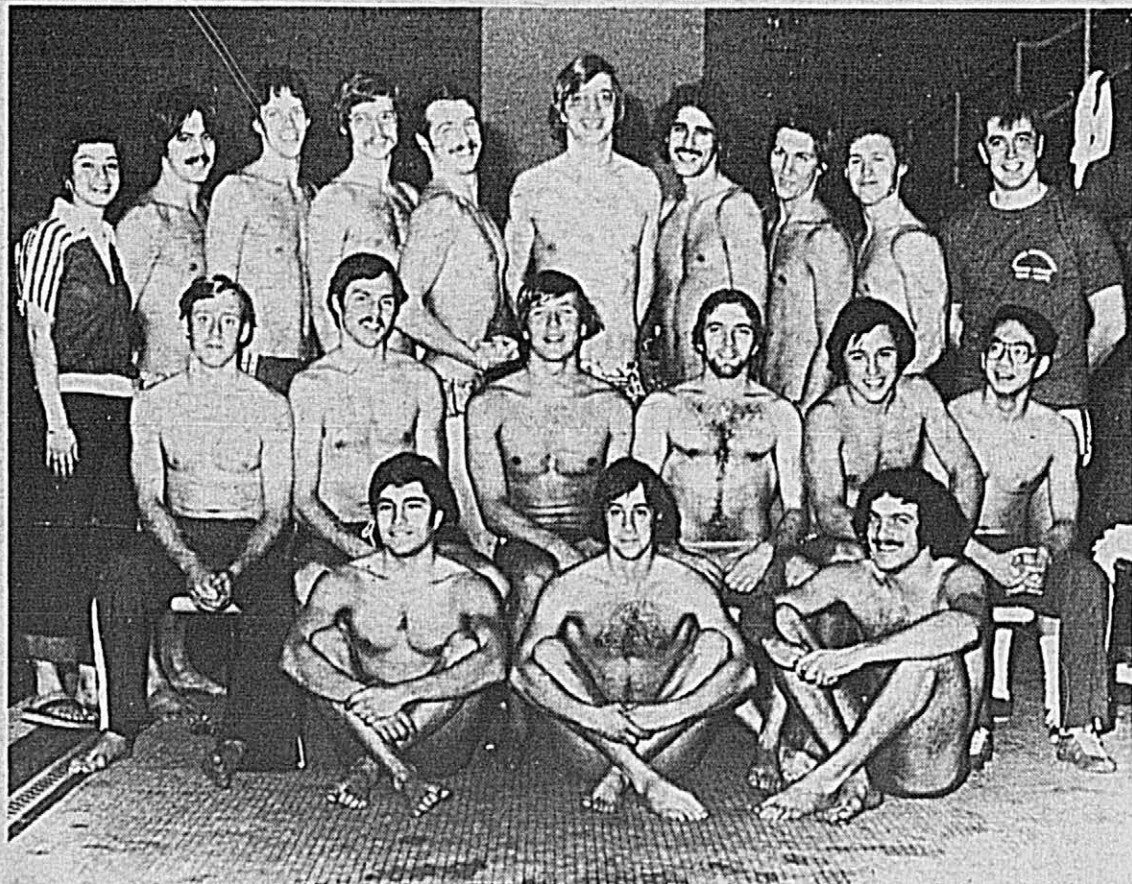
To have such a fruitful season for a rookie coach as Zarins is quite an accomplishment. Some of the credit must be given to his assistant, Vango Smith, as well. Smith and Zarins shared the coaching duties; Zarins was responsible for the administrative aspect while Smith handled most of the actual training on the pool deck. Smith's ability to relate to the Redmen helped them with this system. The Redmen are in good hands for the future.

Stuart shines

As for the Martlets, a number of swimmers turned in fine times. Marion Stuart, who missed making the Canadian Olympic team last summer, joined the Martlets this year

and handled her events superbly. At the Nationals, where the Martlets placed ninth overall, Stuart set a new CWIAU record in the 100 Breast. Her first place time of 1:08.21 gave McGill its first gold medal ever in CWIAU competition.

Other consistent Martlet swimmers were: Martine Baudot, Jan Rogers, Denise Latreille, Anne Cooke, and Peg Delaney.



1976-77 Redmen Swim Team

Back Row: V. Smith, D. Brumwell, C. Welch, P. Smith, A. Coleman, J. Ducharme, P. Wilson, B. Theriault, A. Thomas, H. Zarins; Middle Row: K. Hutchins, D. Clarke, L. Jackson, R. Schumm, M. Dagenais, H. Yap; Front Row: J.N. Savard, C. Caron, H. Baudot; Missing: D. McFayden, divers G. French and R. Hutchins.

Stats & Standings

Intramural Sports

MEN'S INTRAMURAL CHAMPIONS 1976-77

<u>Basketball</u> (Faculty)	- Talbotians
<u>Broomball</u>	- Team Music
<u>Floor Hockey</u>	- TBA's
<u>Football</u> (Faculty)	- Talbotians
(Open)	- Tooth Fairies
<u>Golf Tournament</u>	- Mark Chodos
	Yvon Gravel

<u>Ice Hockey</u> (Faculty A)	- Law A
(Faculty B)	- Engineering B

Ice Hockey (Open)

Indoor Soccer

Outdoor Soccer

Tennis Tournament

Volleyball (Faculty)

(Open)

- Les Carabiniers
- Conquistadors
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Nationals climax cagers' season

By Murray Zabitsky

The 1976-77 season will long be the standard by which great Redmen basketball teams are hence measured. In finishing fourth the Redmen recorded the best national showing by a Quebec team since 1967. That year Bishop's came in third, but out of five teams.

Along the road to the Nationals, the Redmen captured the QUAA crown plus Invitational tournaments at McMaster and Western Ontario. The final record was a sterling 27-5, including 15-1 in conference play. It was an all around great year for the program as the students re-

sponded to the efforts of the team by flocking to the gym in record numbers.

Unprecedented

In terms of individual accomplishments, it is doubtful that any school in Canada will ever duplicate the honours bestowed on Redmen personnel by the All-Canadian selectors. McGill scored an unprecedented hat trick by having two players selected 1st team All-Canadian, and Butch Staples winning Coach of the Year honours.

Both Charlie Galbraith and Joey Farroba were judged to be among the best five players in the country according to a poll

of the nation's coaches. Galbraith, the 6'9" center from King's College in Pennsylvania, averaged a team high 22 points and 15 rebounds. He also led in field goal percentage, shooting at a 54 percent clip. With a sweep of the three major statistical categories it comes as no surprise that Galbraith was selected the team MVP.

Joey Farroba, the 6'1" forward out of Boston State, was good for 18 points and six rebounds each game. In addition, if there had been an All-Canadian defensive team selected, Farroba would've been the first player chosen. When asked to say something

about Farroba, Staples had the following kind words: "I'd like to have him for 15 more years. Joey is the type of guy who could fit into any program. It would've been nice to use him at his natural guard position but he made the sacrifice for the team."

Top rookie

The third member of McGill's Big Three was 5'10" Gord Brabant, who also received post-season recognition. Brabant was selected by The Starting Line-Up to the All-Canadian Freshman Five. He contributed 14 points a game to the McGill cause in addition to his steady floor game.

Rounding out the starting line-up were 6'3" Bill Holt and 5'7" Rollie Brisset. Their contributions are not effectively measured by statistics. Holt was a tough rebounder and Brisset a ballhandling whiz.

The bench contributions were spearheaded by sixth man Gerry Ostroff, who split time with Bill Holt. Jim Gallogly was always good for points in a hurry before his foot injury.

The rest of the Redmen often came up with key contributions when called upon. Rounding out the squad were players David Kassie, Kevin O'Neill, Art McMillan, Jeff Sahimerdan and Jim Vanderaa.

Question of depth

Some observers felt McGill did not have enough depth but coach Staples disagreed. "Depth is an over-rated asset. You only need eight players at the most. The numbers 9, 10, 11 and 12 men make their contributions by working hard in practice, and boosting team

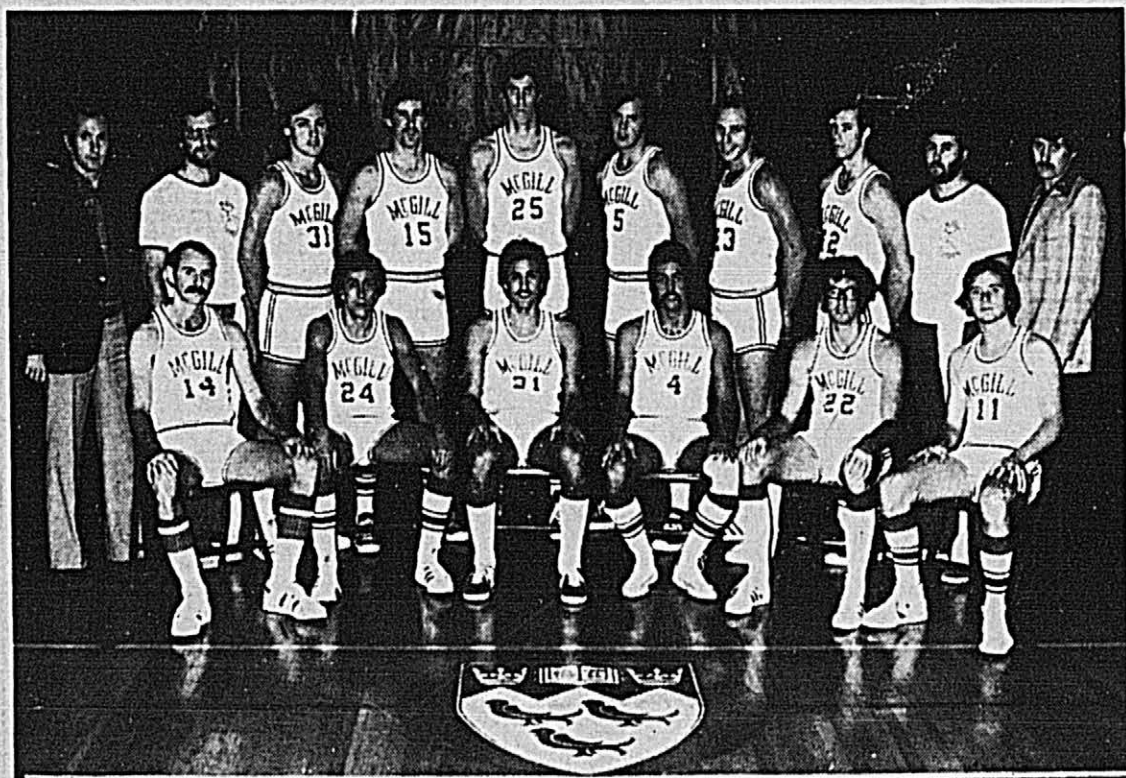
spirit. In that respect this year's bunch of subs was the best I've ever had."

Wrapping up the whole season the CIAU coach of the year called it "one of accomplishment. Looking back to September we saw the players, gauged their talents, and set some goals. We wanted to win the QUAA and to make a good showing in the Nationals. We feel not only did we accomplish these goals but that all year, except for maybe three games, we played up to our potential, and as a coach you can't ask for any more."

The one problem with having a season like this is what to do for an encore. The Redmen are going to be hit hard by graduation and eligibility expiration. With only Brabant, Ostroff, O'Neill and Vanderaa returning, next year could be a rebuilding one, though the rumour mill has it that some high calibre American talent may find its way north.

McGill supporters, have faith. Though a repeat performance is not possible, another QUAA championship is. Next year's race for the title could be the closest ever as in addition to the two Montreal area schools, Bishop's and UQTR will be vastly improved.

In any event the direction of the basketball program is definitely upwards. Look for the Redmen to continue to provide us with more than just the memories of the '76-'77 season.



1976-77 Redmen Basketball Team

Back Row: Butch Staples [Coach], Joe Twardowski, Jeff Sahimerdan, Jim Gallogly, Charlie Galbraith, Jim Vanderaa, Gerry Ostroff, Bill Holt, Glen Thompson, Trevor Stevens [Assistant Coach]; Front Row: Art McMillan, Joey Farroba, Dave Kassie, Rollie Brisset, Kevin O'Neill, Gordie Brabant.

Redmen planning trip to Europe

By Sherwin Wong

Some people just have all the luck.

Take the Redmen basketball team as an example. This year they've demolished their league opponents in convincing fashion; they had the privilege of playing in the Nationals; head coach Butch Staples was voted coach of the year by his peers (he should now be referred to as Sir Lionel Staples); forward-guard Joey Farroba and center Charlie Galbraith were named to the first team All-Star lineup.

Have exams-will travel

And now, the lucky stiff is ready to travel to Eastern Europe for a series of matches against four college squads — just as soon as they finish writing their final exams.

Working holiday

The Redmen will leave for Czechoslovakia on May 10. Once they get there, they'll rest and practice in a mountain resort in the High Tatra Mountains. Afterwards they'll play two schools — Kosice and Bratislava — and then journey to Hungary to compete against the University of Budapest. After this match, it's back to Czechoslovakia to play the University of Prague. Along the way, the team will stay in Vienna for one day to enjoy the sites and culture. The club will fly back to Montreal on May 23.

Three objectives

For Sir Lionel, he has three objectives to accomplish. "The first is exposure to international basketball," he said. "The rules and style of basketball being played there is different.

The level of play is high; it's excellent. The second objective is the educational value of looking at their basketball program and the third objective is to have a holiday."

Faster game

European-style basketball is different to that of the North American version, explained Sir Lionel. "It's a faster game. The rules make it different. On foul shots, there's no bonus until the eleventh foul so the players can be more aggressive. On time-outs the coach doesn't have as much control as the coach here. And they get three foul shots for two."

Farroba may defect

Only three Redmen — Joey Farroba, Rollie Brisset and Gordie Brabant — have played on the foreign level but the

team as a whole is awaiting the challenge.

"Very much so," said an enthusiastic Gerry Ostroff when asked if he was looking forward to the trip. "International competition will improve our team. We want to go down there and win the ball games." "I'm looking forward to staying there," joked Farroba. "I'm even looking forward to playing there some day."

New season

As of now, several Redmen have been running and keeping in shape. When the exams are over, the squad will begin on sharpening up their basketball skills that carried them to a gloriously successful season.

The team has also scheduled a dance and pub night for April 1 beginning at 8:30 pm in

Gyms 3 and 4 of the Currie Gym. Admission is \$1 which will enable patrons to get one free beer. Any beers after the first one will cost 50 cents.

The Redmen will also hold a raffle. The price per ticket is \$1 or a book of ten tickets for \$5. Four prizes are being given away: a Gray Rocks tennis week holiday for two; one Panasonic quadraphonic stereo donated by Zodiac Audio Visual of St. Lambert; a cash prize of \$250; and one Head tennis racquet donated by Murray Sporting Goods. The tickets can be purchased at the Intramural Office or by watching out for various members of the Redmen team who are going around doubling as ticket agents. The date of draw will be on April 21, at Redpath Hall.

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By Murray Zabitsky

The 1976-77 season will long be the standard by which great Redmen basketball teams are hence measured. In finishing fourth the Redmen recorded the best national showing by a Quebec team since 1967. That year Bishop's came in third, but out of five teams.

Along the road to the Nationals, the Redmen captured the QUAA crown plus invitational tournaments at McMaster and Western Ontario. The final record was a sterling 27-5, including 15-1 in conference play. It was an all around great year for the program as the students re-

sponded to the efforts of the team by flocking to the gym in record numbers.

Unprecedented

In terms of individual accomplishments, it is doubtful that any school in Canada will ever duplicate the honours bestowed on Redmen personnel by the All-Canadian selectors. McGill scored an unprecedented hat trick by having two players selected 1st team All-Canadian, and Butch Staples winning Coach of the Year honours.

Both Charlie Galbraith and Joey Farroba were judged to be among the best five players in the country according to a poll

of the nation's coaches. Galbraith, the 6'9" center from King's College in Pennsylvania, averaged a team high 22 points and 15 rebounds. He also led in field goal percentage, shooting at a 54 percent clip. With a sweep of the three major statistical categories it comes as no surprise that Galbraith was selected the team MVP.

Joey Farroba, the 6'1" forward out of Boston State, was good for 18 points and six rebounds each game. In addition, if there had been an All-Canadian defensive team selected, Farroba would've been the first player chosen. When asked to say something

about Farroba, Staples had the following kind words: "I'd like to have him for 15 more years. Joey is the type of guy who could fit into any program. It would've been nice to use him at his natural guard position but he made the sacrifice for the team."

Top rookie

The third member of McGill's Big Three was 5'10" Gord Brabant, who also received post-season recognition. Brabant was selected by The Starling Line-Up to the All-Canadian Freshman Five. He contributed 14 points a game to the McGill cause in addition to his steady floor game.

Rounding out the starting line-up were 6'3" Bill Holt and 5'7" Rollie Brisset. Their contributions are not effectively measured by statistics. Holt was a tough rebounder and Brisset a ballhandling whiz.

The bench contributions were spearheaded by sixth man Gerry Ostroff, who split time with Bill Holt. Jim Gallogly was always good for points in a hurry before his foot injury.

The rest of the Redmen often came up with key contributions when called upon. Rounding out the squad were players David Kassie, Kevin O'Neill, Art McMillan, Jeff Sahimerdan and Jim Vanderaa.

Question of depth

Some observers felt McGill did not have enough depth but coach Staples disagreed. "Depth is an over-rated asset. You only need eight players at the most. The numbers 9, 10, 11 and 12 men make their contributions by working hard in practice, and boosting team

spirit. In that respect this year's bunch of subs was the best I've ever had."

Wrapping up the whole season the CIAU coach of the year called it "one of accomplishment. Looking back to September we saw the players, gauged their talents, and set some goals. We wanted to win the QUAA and to make a good showing in the Nationals. We feel not only did we accomplish these goals but that all year, except for maybe three games, we played up to our potential, and as a coach you can't ask for any more."

The one problem with having a season like this is what to do for an encore. The Redmen are going to be hit hard by graduation and eligibility expiration. With only Brabant, Ostroff, O'Neill and Vanderaa returning, next year could be a rebuilding one, though the rumour mill has it that some high calibre American talent may find its way north.

McGill supporters, have faith. Though a repeat performance is not possible, another QUAA championship is. Next year's race for the title could be the closest ever as in addition to the two Montreal area schools, Bishop's and UQTR will be vastly improved.

In any event the direction of the basketball program is definitely upwards. Look for the Redmen to continue to provide us with more than just the memories of the '76-'77 season.



1976-77 Redmen Basketball Team

Back Row: Butch Staples [Coach], Joe Twardowski, Jeff Sahimerdan, Jim Gallogly, Charlie Galbraith, Jim Vanderaa, Gerry Ostroff, Bill Holt, Glen Thompson, Trevor Stevens [Assistant Coach]; Front Row: Art McMillan, Joey Farroba, Dave Kassie, Rollie Brisset, Kevin O'Neill, Gordie Brabant.

Redmen planning trip to Europe

By Sherwin Wong

Some people just have all the luck.

Take the Redmen basketball team as an example. This year they've demolished their league opponents in convincing fashion; they had the privilege of playing in the Nationals; head coach Butch Staples was voted coach of the year by his peers (he should now be referred to as Sir Lionel Staples); forward-guard Joey Farroba and center Charlie Galbraith were named to the first team All-Star lineup.

Have exams-will travel

And now, the lucky stiff is ready to travel to Eastern Europe for a series of matches against four college squads — just as soon as they finish writing their final exams.

Working holiday

The Redmen will leave for Czechoslovakia on May 10. Once they get there, they'll rest and practice in a mountain resort in the High Tatra Mountains. Afterwards they'll play two schools — Kosice and Bratislava — and then journey to Hungary to compete against the University of Budapest. After this match, it's back to Czechoslovakia to play the University of Prague. Along the way, the team will stay in Vienna for one day to enjoy the sites and culture. The club will fly back to Montreal on May 23.

Three objectives

For Sir Lionel, he has three objectives to accomplish. "The first is exposure to international basketball," he said. "The rules and style of basketball being played there is different.

The level of play is high; it's excellent. The second objective is the educational value of looking at their basketball program and the third objective is to have a holiday."

Faster game

European-style basketball is different to that of the North American version, explained Sir Lionel. "It's a faster game. The rules make it different. On foul shots, there's no bonus until the eleventh foul so the players can be more aggressive. On time-outs the coach doesn't have as much control as the coach here. And they get three foul shots for two."

Farroba may defect

Only three Redmen — Joey Farroba, Rollie Brisset and Gordie Brabant — have played on the foreign level but the

team as a whole is awaiting the challenge.

"Very much so," said an enthusiastic Gerry Ostroff when asked if he was looking forward to the trip. "International competition will improve our team. We want to go down there and win the ball games." "I'm looking forward to staying there," joked Farroba. "I'm even looking forward to playing there some day."

New season

As of now, several Redmen have been running and keeping in shape. When the exams are over, the squad will begin on sharpening up their basketball skills that carried them to a gloriously successful season.

The team has also scheduled a dance and pub night for April 1 beginning at 8:30 pm in

Gyms 3 and 4 of the Currie Gym. Admission is \$1 which will enable patrons to get one free beer. Any beers after the first one will cost 50 cents.

The Redmen will also hold a raffle. The price per ticket is \$1 or a book of ten tickets for \$5. Four prizes are being given away: a Gray Rocks tennis week holiday for two; one Panasonic quadraphonic stereo donated by Zodiac Audio Visual of St. Lambert; a cash prize of \$250; and one Head tennis racquet donated by Murray Sporting Goods. The tickets can be purchased at the Intramural Office or by watching out for various members of the Redmen team who are going around doubling as ticket agents. The date of draw will be on April 21, at Redpath Hall.

Redmen sixth man key playoff performer

By Murray Zabitsky

Too bad for Gerry Ostroff that the Redmen did not give an award for the most improved player this year. Not that he had a bad rookie season, but now the 6'3" forward "has reached a level of confidence where he can do the job game in and game out," according to coach Butch Staples.

Good finish

Ostroff finished off his second season with a rush. In his last eight games, including the nationals, Ostroff hit 56% of his field goals and averaged 14 points. Gerry picked a good time to get going but then again he seems to thrive on pressure. As a juvenile division player he sank a pair of free throws with no time left on the clock to give his team a one-point win in the title game. He claims that "in the real tough games you're forced to play your best."

Ostroff came to McGill from Vanier College but not before giving it some thought. Gerry received recruiting pressure from most of the Atlantic Conference schools; Ottawa Uni-

versity, and QUAA members Bishop's and Concordia. PEI really hustled to get him (they eventually wound up with his CEGEP teammates Mark Vickers and Tom Kappos) but Gerry considered more than basketball before making his decision. "I felt the worth of the degree was important and I did not want the small town atmosphere."

Academic emphasis

Ostroff feels he made the right decision. He likes the academics at McGill and the way the program is run with the thought in mind that we are students first and athletes second. "Butch is understanding. He lets us off practice to study for an exam or if we have a paper to write."

In analyzing Gerry's game his strength is his rebounding, especially on the offensive board. A decent defensive player, he probably improved that phase of his game the most.

He is a flar outside shooter but has very limited range and coach Staples feels "to become a star he has to develop into an outside threat. Gerry needs that

12 to 15-foot shot — especially considering the increasing size of the players in the game." His other weakness is in putting the ball on the floor, but that is not important for a forward.

Winning background

As a high school center Ostroff never had to worry about dribbling but concentrating on rebounding, defense and winning. Gerry played on some great teams at Wagar High. As a Bantam player Wagar won the city title and for an encore they won the Senior class city and provincial titles.

This year Gerry accomplished his 8.7 points per game and 5.9 rebounds per game coming off the bench, a change from last year's starting job. Besides being an indication of how much the team had improved, coach Staples saw Gerry most valuable as the sixth man and developed Ostroff in that role from the beginning of the year. Gerry didn't mind not starting and stated, "It's just a question of getting used to the role."

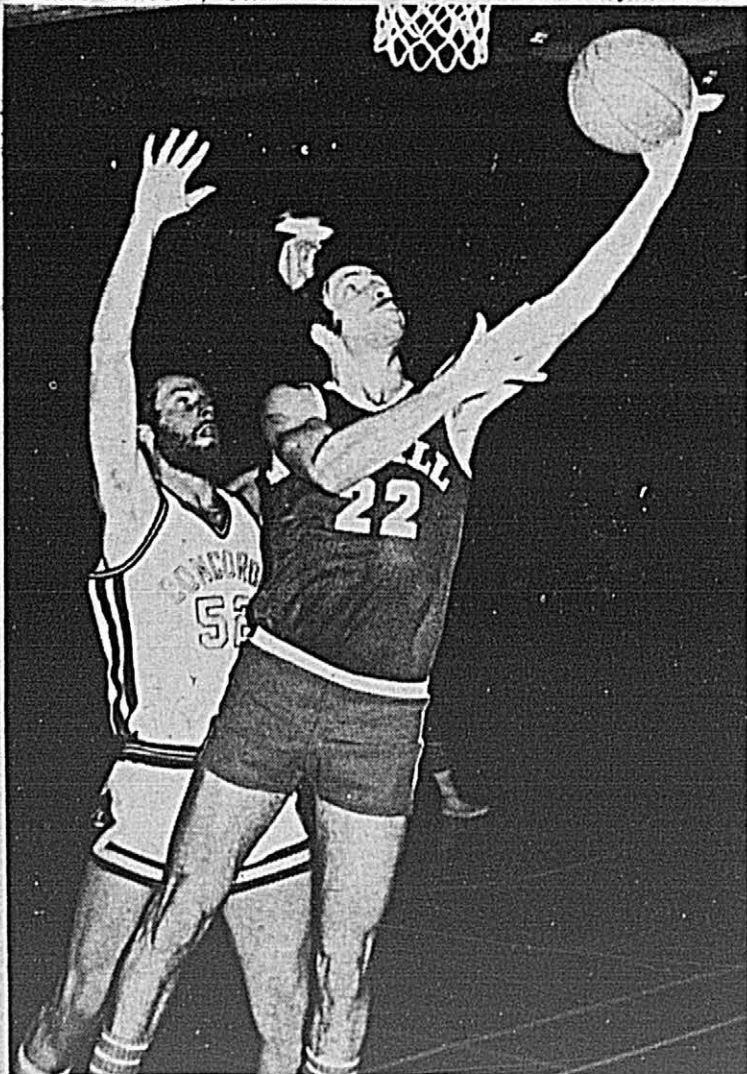
When asked to compare this year's team to last year's, Gerry said, "We were a much closer bunch of guys this year, plus there was a lot more dedication. It was a fun season."

Revenge

His high point of the season? "Beating Richie (Spears)," he replied with a smile referring to the Laurentian game in the nationals. Ostroff had never been on the winning side against Spears, not at Vanier nor even when McGill played Dawson last year, so he really enjoyed that win. He certainly had a lot to do with the outcome, scoring a game high 21 points in what was his best effort of the season.

On the student side Gerry is U2 Management with a major in computer systems. Like the rest of us he is busy with the end of year rush but he has an interesting summer ahead of him. In May he is going to Europe with the Redmen playing games in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Austria. After a brief rest he is flying to Israel to play for Canada in the Maccabiah Games, provided he makes the team.

Coach Staples has always maintained that physically, Ostroff is the equal of any player in the league. He has good size, stamina and has tremendous jumping ability. With his new-found confidence and international experience look for number 22 to have a big senior year.



Gerry Ostroff in action during league final.

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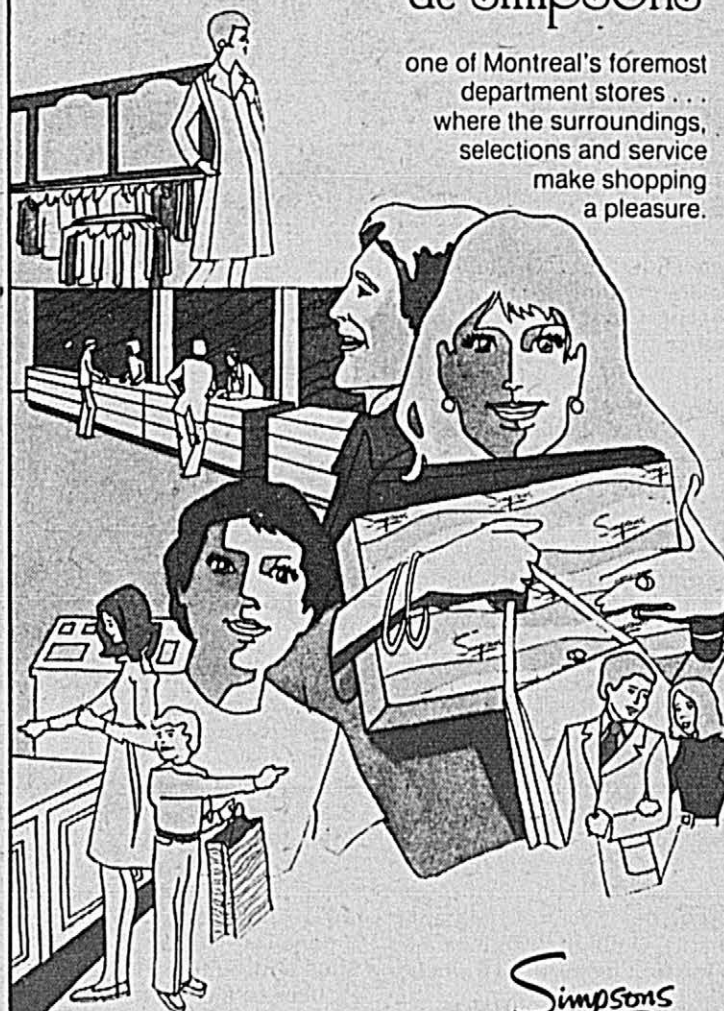


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Skiing...

continued from page 60

to Joanne for skiing so fast on the skis Mel sharpened. Also to

Russell for finishing so well in all three events.

Most of all, the event promoted relations between schools from both sides of the border and for those who competed, exposure to very intense ski racing. Thanks must go out to the organizing committee of the Can-Am and to Waterville

Valley for the tremendous meet enjoyed by all.

And finally, Canada retained its title for the fourth consecutive year to the largest international boat race of all. Next year's Can-Ams will be at Amqui, Quebec in January and Lake Placid, New York in March. See you next year!

REDMEN BASKETBALL TEAM TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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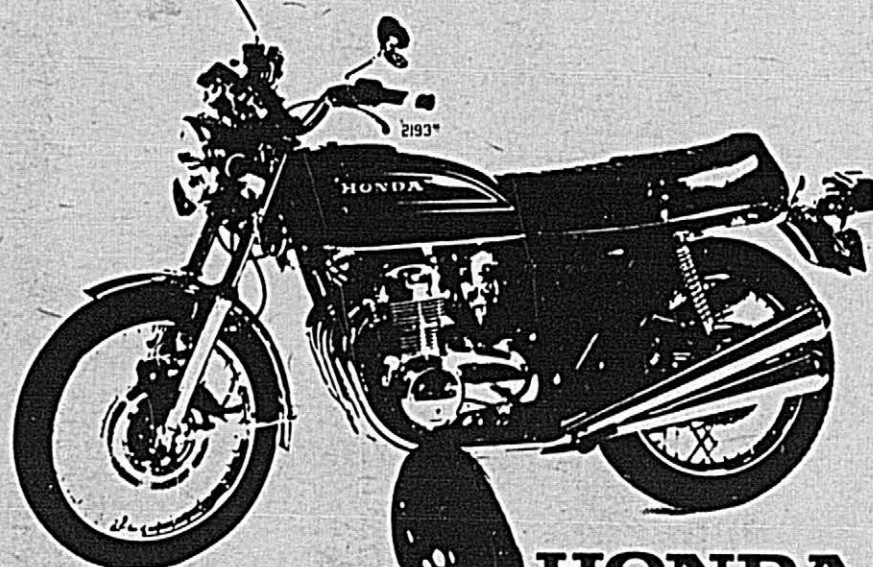
2nd prize: Panasonic Quadraphonic Stereo donated by Zodiac Audio Visual, 459 Victoria St., St. Lambert (value \$500.00)

3rd prize: \$250.00 cash

4th prize: Head Comp I Tennis Racquet donated by Murray Sporting Goods, 1440 McGill College (value \$80.00).

Tickets available at the Intramural Office, Room G7, Currie Gym, or if approached, please support the Redmen.

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HONDA CITY

The year in review

SEPTEMBER

18th - Redmen football team win league opener against the Concordia Stingers 20-12. Full-back Jim Trimble in his debut with McGill rushes for 118 yards, surpassing the total Stinger running attack of 115 yards.

OCTOBER

2nd - McGill loses the Covo Cup match 27-0 in the annual McGill-Harvard rugby series.

3rd - McGill dominates QUAA Golf Championship with low team score and having Andre Nols, Yvon Gravel, Grant McConnell, and Marc Chodos placing first, second, fourth, and sixth respectively.

23rd - McGill sweeps the QUAA Tennis Championship, taking the team competition, Jean Daoust winning the Singles event, plus Jon Brewer and Mukesh Chetan capturing the Doubles event.

27th - Redmen halfback Tom Barbeau and tight end Barry Dobson named to league All-Star team. A dismal season for the football team during which they failed to make the playoffs.

NOVEMBER

7th - The Women's Field Hockey team finishes up with one tie and three losses while representing Quebec at the CWIAU National Championships played at Dalhousie University.

16th - The Redmen basketball team roll over UQTR in their league opener 90-71.

30th - Redmen cagers down arch-rival Concordia 88-69. National rankings for the week have McGill ranked as fourth.

DECEMBER

1st - Robert Dubeau takes over officially as McGill Director of Athletics from Harry Griffiths who retired after 22 years at the post.

JANUARY

3rd - Redmen basketball team defeat UPEI 87-62 in an exhibition match before over 700 fans at the Currie Gym.

8th - Redmen cagers lose first game of season against Acadia

80-62 in the tournament final of the Acadia Invitational.

19th - Redmen falter in dying minutes of exhibition match versus Rhode Island Junior College, losing 95-92 before over 800 fans for their second loss of the season.

FEBRUARY

11th - Redmen cagers after winning 13 straight drop first league match 72-68 against Concordia.

19th - McGill dominates CIAU Qualifying Round for swimming. Bob Hutchins and Gordon French each take an event to qualify for Nationals in diving.

21st - Redmen hockey team get into playoffs after second place finishers Laval disqualified for use of an ineligible player. McGill had originally ended up in fifth place.

22nd - QUAA All-Star teams released showing six McGill players: Charlie Galbraith, Joey Farroba, and Gordie Brabant in men's basketball; Al Smith in men's hockey; Monica Kerwin and Karen Adams in women's basketball. Butch Staples also named coach of the year for men's basketball.

25th - Redmen cagers take league final 83-66 over Concordia to qualify for Nationals in Halifax.

26th - Martlet cagers eliminated by Laval 61-43 in semi-final round of playoffs.

MARCH

2nd - Charlie Galbraith and Joey Farroba chosen as first team All-Canadians and Butch Staples named Coach of the Year at All-Canadian Banquet held in Halifax preceding the National Tournament.

3rd - Redmen triumph 78-68 in quarter-final play in Halifax over Laurentian University.

3rd - Martlet hockey team capture the Collegiate Cup 11-4 over Concordia in a two game total point series.

4th - Redmen basketball team lose 77-70 to Lakehead in semi-final round at Nationals.

12th - McGill rink skipped by Curt Folkerson captures QUAA Curling Championship with a 4-1 won-loss record.

Hockey Violence II To the Daily:

With reference to the letters entitled "Hockey Violence", which appeared in the Friday, March 11 and Monday, March 14 issues of the Daily, I feel a certain responsibility to intramural participants, and to readers in general who may take particular interest in athletics at McGill.

I wish to comment on two particular sentences which appeared at the end of the letters, and to direct my comments primarily to their authors.

The first sentence which begins with: "There should be no place in hockey..." seems to ascertain that there are people who condone violence in sports. If so, let me reassure you that this is not the case with the Intramural Department. Any unruly behavior or unsportsmanlike conduct is not

tolerated and the offenders are penalized according to the gravity of their actions. Furthermore, I agree that there is no place in organized sports for malicious actions, as you will certainly agree that there is no place in our streets for robbery, mugging, rape and murder.

In the last sentence of the article: "For if we cannot accept...", let me ask you, does the fact that we cannot accept such violent incidents prevent them from happening? Or does the reality of their existence make us guilty of allowing them?

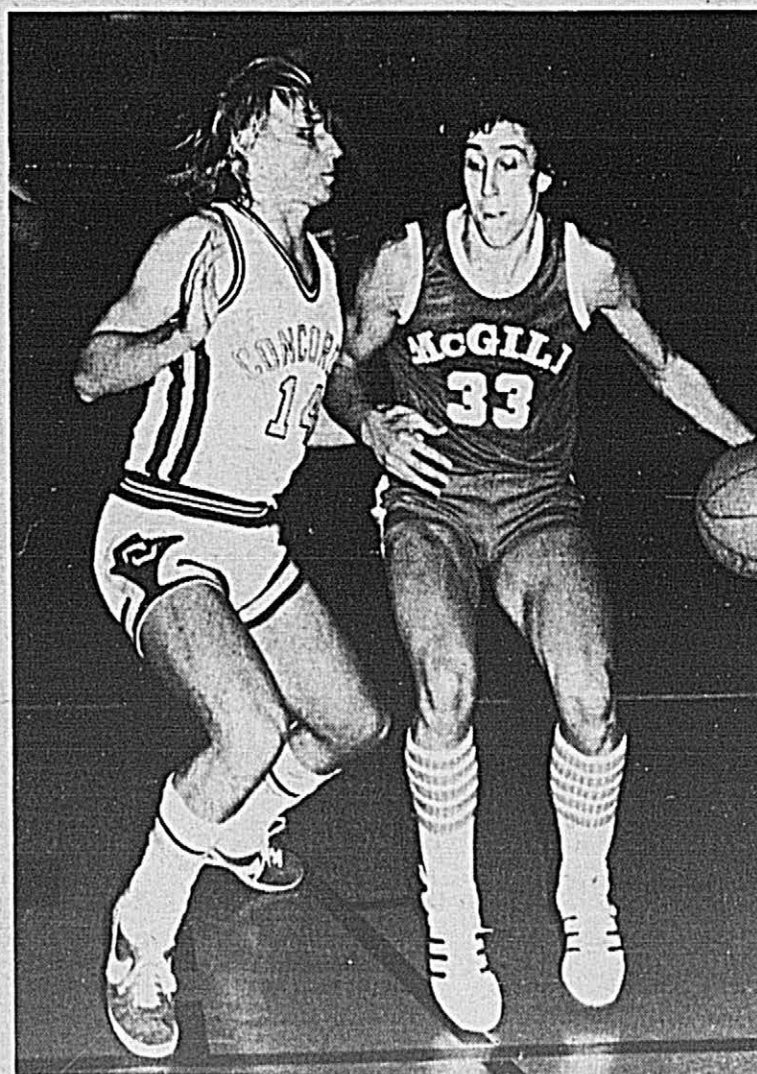
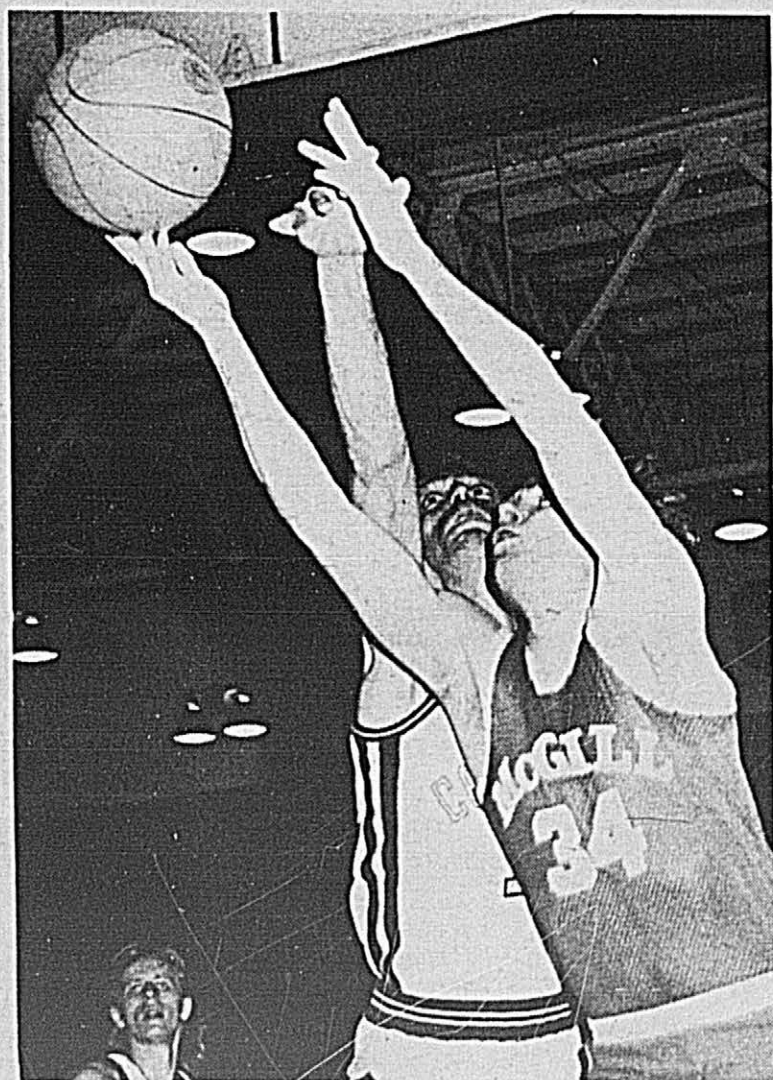
Finally, I wish to congratulate the editor for omitting the name of the player submitted in the original letter. As it turns out, the student mentioned in the letter did not play hockey at McGill this past season.

J.C. Lanthier
Intramural Co-ordinator

They almost took it all



Photos by Harold Rosenberg



Pucksters waiting for next year

By Marvin Miller

Way to go Al...way to be you guys...Go Redmen go..." Those were some of the sounds that echoed through the Winter Stadium this year.

For the Redmen, it was not a successful season, as their 3-13-4 record would attest to. But the season did have its highs.

The high points

There was the victory over Bishop's, which put the Redmen within one point of second place. There was Al Smith getting selected as the goalie on the first all-star team. There was also the almost victory over Trois Rivières which was one of the most exciting hockey games I've ever seen.

For the most part, the Redmen played exciting hockey, and just didn't put the puck in the net enough.

The first line of Mike Hayes, Jeff Taylor, and Billy Flock were one-two-three in team scoring. Hayes led the pack and had a great season with 10 goals and 16 assists.

Dave Mendelssohn, who scored a record breaking five goals in one game against Bishop's, finished with eight goals and eight assists to lead all the defencemen in scoring. He shared the rookie of the year

award with John Swan. Swan combined with Lorne MacIntosh and Ken Covo to do most of the scoring.

Stand-in performances

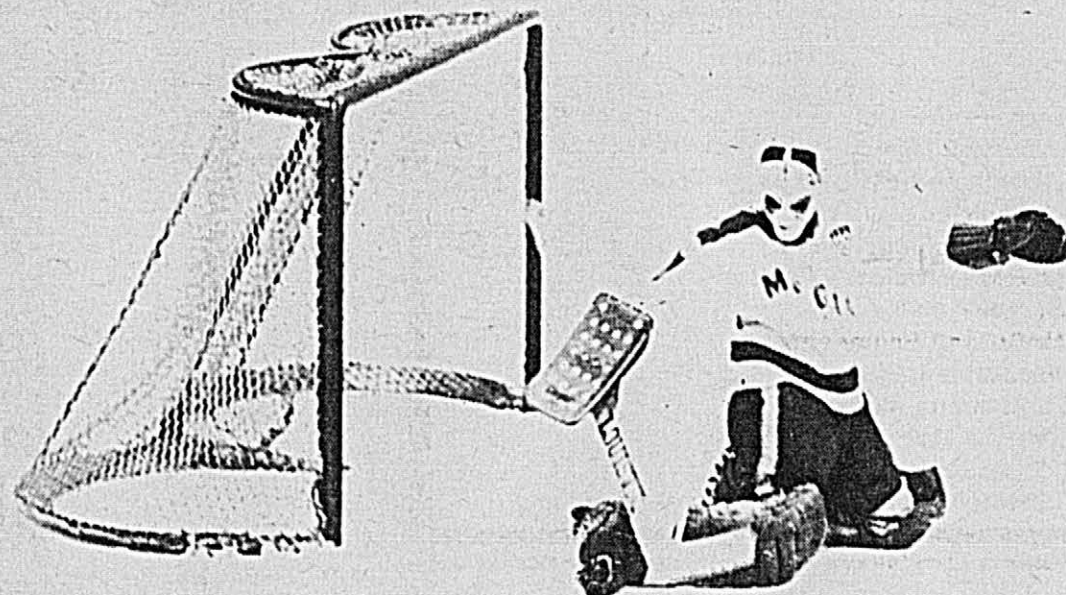
Phil Roberts left his duties as equipment manager to get in on the act for the last few games. He gets the fighter of the year award for pounding a Chicoutimi star into submission.

Andy Fainer came through to take over brilliantly after captain Ed Bruton broke his jaw against Three Rivers. Bruton was sorely missed, but the rest of the defence came through very well. Ed Vlasic and Steve Brayne contributed to the defensive effort. Gerry O'Reilly won the most improved player award. O'Reilly distinguished himself as the most wanted player in the league (by both referees and players alike) before breaking his leg with a couple of games to go.

The checking line of Bruce Brault, Bobby Spiro, and alternating centers Joey Kolomier and Bennie Michaud had their best game in the last victory over Bishop's. Brault and Michaud also killed off a lot of penalties.

Bad break

The season started off with a bad break when Greg Fraser was butt-ended in the face, and



All-Star goalie Al Smith.

the Redmen didn't seem to get a break on the ice all year.

But off the ice was a different story, as they were given a free ticket into the playoffs after Laval was caught for having done some illegal recruiting.

Coach Herb Madill will have some fine talent to work with next year. The prospects are very good, as only three players will be lost. Defensively the Redmen should be solid. Backup goalies Yves Guerard and

Mike Farmer are expected to fight over the starting position between the pipes next year.

I had a great time this year following the Redmen around, and I'd like to thank each and every one of the guys for that.

Only league title eludes Martlets

By Don Di Mauro

"In terms of team play and cohesiveness, this is the best club I have ever coached."

Those were the words of Martlet hockey coach par excellence Anne Patterson. Patterson, who has been coaching for four years, should know since her teams have won the Montreal Women Hockey

League championship three of the four years they have been in the league (they formerly played in the Ontario League but switched mainly because of financial reasons).

Led among schools

Her McGill Martlets won again this year by virtue of their outstanding play against the cross rival Concordia Stingers

to clinch the Collegiate Cup, but lost to the powerful Grad team in the Open League championship. Forwards Marg Ross, Dorothy Logan, Bo Barrett, Cathy Haig, Jill Gowdy, Meredith Mazer, Gail Climon, Wendy Stack, along with defencemen Cheryl King, Carol Jefferies, Cori Logan, Ruth Jaugelis and goalie Ivy Steinberg were

winners in the true sense of the word.

The team was the number one college squad with a record of 8-3-1 followed by Concordia's 2-7-3, a long way behind. McGill did not lose any games to their college competitors in regular season play, amassing a record of seven wins and one tie, and totally destroyed the Stingers by outscoring them 11-4 on their way to the Collegiate Cup. Although they lost to the Grad team in the Open championship, the Martlets were the only club to beat the Grads in regular season.

Losing key players

That, however, is a past accomplishment as the outlook for next year is unsure to put it mildly. "Our team will be decimated with the loss of seven key players in the upcoming year," Anne Patterson, however, remains optimistic. "We will have Cathy Haig, Wendy Stack, Jill Gowdy, Cori Logan and Dorothy Logan eligible to play for us next year." Cathy Haig, a nemesis to MWHL netminders, deservedly won the league's scoring championship along with the Scoring Award that goes with it. Haig will be looked upon to provide McGill with some scoring punch for several years as this was her rookie season with the squad. Hopefully she will not have what is commonly known as the "sophomore jinx".

Asked how she will attract new players to bolster her decimated club, Patterson had this

to say: "There is nothing I can do since the only way to enter McGill is strictly on an academic level. I do know that there are no John Abbott players coming to McGill next year."

Tough act to follow

It will surely be difficult to get the same "mix" on next year's team as there was on this past club. Marg Ross' forward line was known for its hard forechecking style while the Haig-Mazer-Gowdy line relied on finesse to score the goals. The defence had steady Cheryl King, Carol Jefferies (best skater on the squad), Cori Logan and Ruth Jaugelis. Goalie Ivy Steinberg, who was given some key tips by McGill Redmen netminder Al Smith, also had an important part to play with the team's success. Patterson's system worked wonders all year thanks to hard work and her wondrous women McGill squad.

However, with the departure of seven players, the Martlets will have their work cut out for them. Patterson thinks of the "situation" as the end of a cycle. Well Anne, if the next cycle is as successful as the one that just ended, the other teams better beware!

PARTING SHOTS: I would like to take this occasion on behalf of the McGill Daily to congratulate Anne Patterson and her super team for their fine season and the capturing of the Collegiate Cup. Thanks for a fine season.



Gilbert Cerat

STUDENTS' SOCIETY ELECTION

Undergraduate Rep to the Board of Governors
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30TH
10 am to 4 pm

1. University Centre
2. Leacock Building
3. Bronfman Building
4. Chancellor Day Hall
5. Stewart Biology—North
6. McIntyre Medical—6th floor
7. Burnside Hall
8. McConnell Engineering
9. Education Building
10. Strathcona Music
11. Wilson Hall
12. Redpath Library
13. Bishop Mountain Hall [4 pm—7 pm]

LOCATION OF POLLS



Holy Week 1977

Palm Sunday Liturgies—

Saturday, April 2nd—5:00 pm
Sunday, April 3rd—11:00 am & 8:00 pm

Holy Week—

(Penitential Service & Sacrament of Reconciliation)

Wednesday, April 6th—8:00 pm

Holy Thursday—

(Seder-Eucharistic Meal) followed by all-night vigil.

Thursday, April 7th—7:00 pm

Good Friday Service—

Friday, April 8th—3:00 pm
—8:00 pm Prayer (Tenebrae) Service

Holy Saturday— (Easter Vigil)

Saturday, April 9th—11:30 pm followed by Reveillon

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June 4	July 3	29	\$319.	April 5
June 4	July 17	43	\$319.	April 5
June 4	July 31	57	\$319.	April 5
June 18	July 3	15	\$349.	April 19
June 18	July 17	29	\$349.	April 19
June 18	July 31	43	\$349.	April 19
June 18	Aug. 14	57	\$349.	April 19

IN JULY

July 2	July 17	15	\$399.	May 3
July 2	July 31	29	\$399.	May 3
July 2	Aug. 14	43	\$399.	May 3
July 2	Aug. 28	57	\$399.	May 3
July 16	July 31	15	\$399.	May 17
July 16	Aug. 14	29	\$399.	May 17
July 16	Aug. 28	43	\$399.	May 17
July 16	Sept. 11	57	\$399.	May 17
July 30	Aug. 14	15	\$399.	May 31
July 30	Aug. 28	29	\$399.	May 31
July 30	Sept. 11	43	\$369.	May 31
July 30	Sept. 25	57	\$369.	May 31

IN AUGUST

Aug. 13	Aug. 28	15	\$369.	June 14
Aug. 13	Sept. 11	29	\$369.	June 14
Aug. 13	Sept. 25	43	\$369.	June 14
Aug. 13	Oct. 9	57	\$369.	June 14
Aug. 27	Sept. 11	15	\$319.	June 28
Aug. 27	Sept. 25	29	\$319.	June 28
Aug. 27	Oct. 9	43	\$319.	June 28
Aug. 27	Oct. 23	57	\$319.	June 28

These prices are in effects as of April 1977 and are subject to government approval. Ask for the complete list of departures in September and October to London and Paris.

INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS:

TOURBEC INC.

347 St. Paul E., Old Montreal, H2Y 1H3, Champs-de-Mars Metro Phone: 866-1063

Permit No. 75-01-50218

I would like to receive further information on:

- ☐ Chartered Flights
☐ SATA Flights
☐ Discover Israel Programs
☐ The International Student Card

Surname _____ Given Name _____
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SPECIAL STUDENT FLIGHTS (SATA Flights)

Tourbec can reserve your SATA flight for you (Student Air Travel Association). Holders of the International Student Card have exclusive access to more than 600 flights to 60 different destinations in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. These are one-way tickets which offer you savings of 10-50% on regular fare.

Example: from London to Tel-Aviv:

Dates of departure:

March 29, 31

April 5, 12, 14, 19, 26, 28

May 12, 25

June 1, 6, 8, 15, 20, 22, 27

July 4, 11, 18, 25, 27

August 1, 8, 15, 17, 22, 29

These prices vary from \$119.00 to \$130. depending on the date chosen. Come in and ask for the complete list of SATA flights or else request it by mail.

THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CARD

This card is only issued by Tourbec in the province of Quebec, and it is indispensable to the young traveller.
 Cost: \$2.00

DISCOVERY TOURS IN ISRAEL

These programs are prepared by the Israeli Student Travel Office (ISSTA).

NINE DAY TOUR OF ISRAEL

This includes two days in Jerusalem, three days in northern Israel, and four days near the Dead Sea, the Red Sea and Sharm-el-Sheikh.

PRICE: \$199.00 (leaving from Jerusalem). This includes full board (except for Jerusalem: half board) the trip by motor coach, entry tickets for various sites, and the services of an experienced guide.

DATES OF DEPARTURE:

April 1

June 3, 7, 10, 12, 16, 19, 21, 25, 28, 30

July 4, 7, 9, 13, 16, 18, 22, 25, 27, 31

August 3, 5, 9, 12, 14, 18, 21, 23, 27, 30
 September 1, 5, 8

FIVE DAY SINAI SAFARI TOUR:

This tour takes you through the Negev to Eilat on the Red Sea, then onto the Sinai itself by command car.

PRICE: \$155.00 leaving from Jerusalem. The price includes transportation by motor coach and command car, all meals, camping equipment and the services of an experienced guide.

DEPARTURE: Every Sunday from 1st of March the 31st of December, every Thursday from the 30th of June to the 1st of September.

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